

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PRC AMBASSADOR TO CRITICIZES ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN

OW230314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Vernacular terms and STC's supplied from a Beijing XINHUA Chinese 0922 GMT 23 July report on Ambassador Zhang Wenjin's remarks]

[Text] Washington, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador Zhang Wenjin lodged a strong protest [qiang tie kang yi 1730 3525 2123 6231] today with the U.S. State Department against the latest U.S. arms sale to Taiwan worth 530 million dollars. He said "this is the second largest arms deal between the U.S. and Taiwan since the Chinese and U.S. sides reached agreement on the August joint communique". This "aroused the grave concern [yan zhong guan qie 0917 6850 7070 0434] of the Chinese side", he declared.

As a result of this sale, he said, the figure of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan this fiscal year will obviously exceed the level of those supplied in recent years. He pointed out that of the three types of anti-aircraft missiles the U.S. plans to sell to Taiwan this time, except the Chaparral, the Sparrow and the Standard have never been provided to Taiwan before, and are qualitatively more advanced than similar types of missiles which are already in Taiwan's inventory. "This is an open violation [gong ran wei fan 0361 3544 6672 0646] of the solemn commitment [zhuang yan cheng huo 8369 0917 2100 6179] the U.S. has made in the August 17 joint communique, i.e. U.S. arms sale to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and will gradually be reduced."

"The Chinese government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. Government against this act which seriously contravenes [yan zhong wei bei 0917 6850 6672 5154] the above agreement", said the ambassador.

He pointed out that the AIM-7F Sparrow, a missile developed in the 70's, represents a fairly big improvement on the Sidewinder air-to-air missile in Taiwan's inventory both in range and other kinds of performance. The standard ship-to-air missile is also more superior to the Chaparral ship-to-air missiles now in Taiwan's inventory. He said: "It is obvious that the U.S. contention that the provision of the above new types of missiles to Taiwan will not raise Taiwan's anti-aircraft capabilities is untenable."
[Chinese version omits this paragraph]

Zhang Wenjin pointed out that in its clarification, the U.S. Government stated that it did not intend to discuss with the Chinese Government item by item the qualities of the weapons that are to be sold to Taiwan and said that the U.S. will make no further clarifications.

He said this attitude is totally unacceptable [wan quan bu neng jie shou di 1346 0356 0008 5174 22340649 4104] to the Chinese Government. He pointed out that "the qualities of important weapon systems are a criterion of the entire supply level of armaments.

If there is no examination of the qualities of specific items, then the statement that U.S. arms sales will not exceed in qualitative terms the level of those supplied in recent years will become unverifiable empty talk [wu fa he shi di kong hua 2477 3127 2702 4104 4500 6114]."

"On the basis of what is stated above", said the ambassador, "we reiterate that the U.S. Government should carry out its commitment, strictly abide by the provisions of the August 17 communique concerning limitations on the quality and quantity of the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan and, in accordance with the principles agreed upon in the communique, strictly keep the amount of its arms sales to Taiwan below the level of those supplied in recent years and, markedly reduce such sales year by year and withdraw all plans for selling to Taiwan any weapons which qualitatively exceed those already possessed by Taiwan."

U.S. STEPS UP MILITARY ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW240234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 23 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has approved a plan for a substantial increase in U.S. military involvement in Central America, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today quoting senior administration officials. The report disclosed that the planned U.S. military exercises on a scale of air, sea and land operations along the Nicaragua-Honduras border and off the Nicaraguan coast, scheduled to begin next month and to last about half a year, could involve two U.S. aircraft carriers with their escorts as well as 4,000 to 5,000 U.S. troops.

The officials said the highly classified plan also includes installation of new radar and electronic surveillance posts in Central America, positioning of large stocks of military equipment in Honduras and initial phases of construction of a 150 million dollar air and naval base on the Atlantic coast of Honduras.

The sources were quoted as saying that President Reagan approved the plan this month after a number of high-level meetings, and on July 12 he instructed the Defense Department to prepare a blueprint for carrying out his decision. Specifically, the exercises are designed in part to impose a military quarantine, short of a formal blockade, around Nicaragua, with the main objective of obstructing Nicaraguan shipment of arms to Salvadoran guerrillas, the sources said.

Nicaragua has already expressed its willingness in a recent peace proposal to enter into regional talks for a halt to arms supplies from any country to the belligerent forces in El Salvador.

In the Salvadoran civil war, the United States has backed the side of Salvadoran Government. The U.S. military plan has met with objection from the Congress and public opinion.

In a message to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and its Western Hemisphere subcommittee expressed concern about the level of tensions along the Nicaragua-Honduras border, noting that the military exercises "could have serious implications for U.S. commitments in the region."

Senate minority leader Robert Byrd feared that the newly-appointed bipartisan National Commission on Central America is only a "smokescreen for the administration to get its way on the issues developing in Central America."

Archbishop John Roach said on behalf of Catholic bishops that "U.S. policy toward Nicaragua presently has the effect of deepening the internal crises in the country and escalating the dangers of war in the region."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S. SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

OW241116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, July 23 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government reaffirmed its readiness to enter dialogue with representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas by declaring that special envoy Richard Stone will continue to seek such dialogue during his visit to Costa Rica on July 28.

The U.S. readiness was indicated in two separate letters sent by President Reagan and Richard Stone, his special envoy to Central America, to President Monge Alvarez of Costa Rica. In his letter, Stone expressed thanks to President Monge Alvarez for his arrangement for talks between him and Salvadoran guerrillas. He said he was ready to have talks with the guerrillas without preconditions except for a guarantee of security. During his visit to Costa Rica on July 8, Stone failed in his attempt to meet leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador because of differences between the two sides.

The U.S. presidential envoy began his third round of visits Thursday to the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela -- and other Central American states.

In his letter to President Monge Alvarez, Stone also declared that his tour was aimed at "understanding the process of negotiations for peace in which the Contadora Group is now engaged."

U.S. MIDEAST 'IMPASSE' PROMPTS CHANGE OF ENVOY

OW241654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 24 Jul 83

["U.S. Middle East Policy Runs Into Impasse" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 23 (XINHUA) -- The appointment Friday of Robert C. McFarlane, deputy assistant for national security affairs, as President Ronald Reagan's special envoy in the Middle East to succeed Philip Habib is seen here as evidence that the U.S. Middle East policy has run into difficulties.

It is noted that the appointment came at a time when the negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon have come to a standstill.

Habib began his shuttle mission in the Middle East in May 1981, trying to find a solution to the Lebanese problem and his mediation led to the conclusion of a troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel in May, this year. But Syria rejected the agreement, saying that it is harmful to Lebanon's sovereignty and dangerous to the security of Syria and other Arab nations.

Habib has met with difficulties in this mission to advance Reagan's Middle East peace initiative when Syria refused to receive him in Damascus for talks on the issue of troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

McFarlane's appointment is apparently designed to break the deadlock which resulted from the U.S. policy of partiality for Israel and the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. White House officials described McFarlane as one of the most influential advisers to President Reagan on foreign affairs. He has taken part in the policymaking on U.S.-Soviet arms talks, Central America and other major problems.

The question is why Reagan chose McFarlane, who appears to be much needed in Washington, for a Middle East mission which stands little chance of success. The basic consideration, it seems, was the credibility of the U.S. Middle East policy which has failed to produce any notable results.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, now on a visit here, said today that the U.S. credibility will stand a decisive test over its commitment to the future of Lebanon.

The U.S.-Lebanese agreement on the "next steps" to be taken in the Middle East and McFarlane's appointment could be seen against a background of the approaching campaign for the 1984 U.S. presidential election. But doubt is widespread in the press here as to how much difference the change of special envoy could do in the overall process. A senior administration official explained that the "next steps" basically mean "trying harder", and using "new faces", instead of any major change in either the U.S. conception or its Middle East strategy.

No matter what the "next steps" will be and no matter who takes over the mission, the going will still be tough for the U.S. so long as it refuses to abandon its pro-Israel position. The negotiations on foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon are expected to be a drawn-out process.

PRC, U.S. COMPANY PLANNING JOINT COAL VENTURE

HK240233 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jul 83 p 2

[Report by Staff Reporter Xu Yuanchao: "Negotiations on Top Joint Venture to Start This Month"]

[Text] China will start negotiations later this month with the U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum Company over the final agreement on the Pingshuo opencast coal mine in Shanxi Province, according to an official of the China National Coal Development Corporation (CNCDC).

The project, which produces 15 million tons of coal per year, is believed to be the largest joint venture between China and a foreign concern.

The long-awaited negotiation will concentrate on problems of financing and coal marketing. The interim agreement signed between the two companies last March failed to solve some of the differences.

Early this month China signed a contract with Japan to export 2.5 million tons of coal to Japan this year at \$40 per ton. In 1980 when CNCDC started talks with Occidental on the joint venture, the coal price offered to them was \$57 per ton. In the past three years coal prices experienced a sharp decline in the world market.

The CNCDC official told CHINA DAILY that the joint venture will calculate the profits according to an intermediate figure between the price given Japan and the price of coal on the world market.

According to the analysis of a few leading banks internationally, he said, the coal price, despite a temporary glut in the world market, will pick up by 1987 when the project is put into operation.

Occidental, a Los Angeles-based energy company, will seek low-interest loans from American banks because of financial problems it incurred after the company took over the City Service Company.

Bankers have basically agreed to lend money to the company, but the problem is high interest rates, the official said.

The contract was to have been signed by July 1 but disagreements over marketing and financial problems have delayed the deal.

The Antaibao is the first opencast mine in the Pingshuo mining area which is planned to be completed by 1986. Two other opencast mines are planned for the area. The Occidental delegation including some representatives from American banks will come to Beijing next week.

2D PHASE OF PRC-UK TALKS RESUMES IN BEIJING

OW250230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA) -- The second meeting of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the question of Hong Kong began here at 0900 hours today.

Yao Guang, chairman of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, greeted Percy Cradock, chairman of the British Government delegation and British Ambassador to China, Edward Youde, British Governor of Hong Kong, and other members of the British delegation at the entrance to the meeting hall.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SRV 'SLANDER' OF 'CHINA'S THREAT'

HK221046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Is Vietnam's Invasion and Occupation of Kampuchea Due to "China's Threat?"]

[Text] For some time, the Vietnamese authorities have gone all out to spread the slander about "China's threat" in the Kampuchean issue, saying that they will withdraw their troops from Kampuchea only when "China's threat" has been removed. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently clamored that as long as "China's threat" exists, Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea unless the sun rises in the west. He seemed to be saying that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is due to the existence of a so-called "China threat." This is a sheer lie.

One who has a rudimentary knowledge about the history of the Indochinese nations knows that Vietnam has long cherished designs for building the "Indochinese federation." During the way of resistance against the United States, Vietnam proposed establishing a "joint command" for the purpose of controlling the Kampuchean armed forces and setting up a pro-Vietnamese local government in Kampuchean territory. Vietnam's plot could not be realized because the Kampuchean armed forces upheld the line of independence and self-determination and offered strong resistance. After the nationwide unification of Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities took advantage of the instability of the newborn Democratic Kampuchea and adopted soft and hard tactics to apply pressure on Kampuchea. They tried to win over Kampuchea by monopolizing economic aid projects in Kampuchea. At the same time, they occupied Kampuchea's islands by force, harassed the Kampuchean borders, and even went to the extent of carrying out subversive and sabotage activities and plotting a coup d'etat to overthrow the incumbent Democratic Kampuchean Government. Eventually, they launched a large-scale war of aggression against Kampuchea at the end of 1978. Facts show that the invasion of Kampuchea was a premeditated action taken by the Vietnamese authorities to realize their plan of establishing the "Indochinese federation" and is an invariable outcome of the growth of their ambitions for regional hegemony.

The brave Kampuchean people have stood rigid tests in the past 4 years and more. They have become stronger and stronger in the course of war. The united front of the various patriotic forces against Vietnam is developing with each passing day. The Kampuchean people's just struggle has won not only the vigorous support from the ASEAN states but extensive sympathy and support from the world. The United Nations have adopted resolutions in 4 consecutive years and the international conference on the Kampuchean issue have made declarations, all demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can decide their own destiny without outside interference.

The brave fight put up by the Kampuchean people and the strong pressure from the international community have foiled the Vietnamese authorities' presumptuous plan of fighting a quick battle to annex Kampuchea, and have led the Vietnamese authorities into a situation beset with difficulties at home and abroad and of being more and more isolated with each passing day. The Kampuchean people's just struggle and the strong objections by the people of the world have become an insurmountable obstacle to the Vietnamese authorities' plan of establishing the "Indochinese Federation."

China and the three Indochinese states are close neighbors. It once put forth the hope that the three Indochinese states develop mutual relations on the basis of independence, self-determination, equality, and mutual respect. When the people of the Indochinese states were struggling against imperialism and for national emancipation, China, taking the whole situation into consideration, vigorously urged Vietnam and Kampuchea to cooperate with each other and fight in unity against their enemy. After Kampuchea and Vietnam won their wars of national emancipation, China expressed the hope that they would get along on good terms, cultivate friendship, and develop cooperation between them and iron out their differences through consultation, so that they could concentrate their forces to quickly heal their war wounds and reconstruct their countries. It was only after the Vietnamese authorities had launched an open armed invasion against Kampuchea that China resolutely joined the ASEAN states and all countries and people who uphold justice in firmly opposing Vietnam's deeds of aggression and vigorously supporting the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnam and for national salvation. China is open and aboveboard in its stand on the Kampuchean issue. To put it bluntly, the Vietnamese authorities clamor about "China's threat" because China's firm stand against aggression has become a big obstacle in their attempt to annex Kampuchea.

China is a socialist country. We do not threaten anyone nor do we seek hegemony of any description. China does not cherish any selfish thoughts on the Kampuchean issue. The Chinese Government has declared that once the Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Kampuchea, China will fully respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and willingly join other countries in giving an international guarantee for Kampuchea's independence, peace, neutrality, and nonaligned position. At the same time, China will firmly adhere to its stand of opposing hegemonism and defending world peace. Until Vietnam stops its aggression and withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea, China will join the ASEAN states and the international community in siding with the Kampuchean people and firmly supporting their just struggle until complete victory is won. The Vietnamese authorities frenzied attempt to use "China's threat" is a cloak to cover their crime of aggression against Kampuchea and impede the joint efforts of China and the ASEAN states to solve the Kampuchean issue. They are bound to fail.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INDOCHINA MINISTERS MEETING

HK230722 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "A Mirror"]

[Text] Under Hanoi's direction, a conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh puppet regime was held on 19 and 20 July. The communique on the meeting contains nothing new beyond the old hackneyed stuff of attacking China, advocating a "dialogue" with ASEAN, and reiterating Vietnam's stubborn stand on the Kampuchea issue. In directing this scene, after the ASEAN foreign ministers conference and before the opening of the 38th UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese authorities were obviously attempting to use empty phraseology about "peace," "stability," "dialogue," and so on to continue to devise ways of softening the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchea issue, to avoid yet more condemnation by the international community at this year's UN General Assembly session.

The Vietnamese authorities' continued aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea has heightened the tension in Southeast Asia and roughly trampled on the UN Charter and the most elementary principles of international relations. Four consecutive UN General Assembly sessions have passed resolutions uprightly condemning Vietnamese aggression and demanding Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. However, the communique on this so-called "Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Three Indochina Countries" openly attacked the resolution of the UN General Assembly on holding an international meeting on the Kampuchea issue as "erroneous," and described the Kampuchea issue as just a "difference of view" between ASEAN and Vietnam and also as a question of the "what is in essence just the so-called" China threat. Moreover, it advocated "bilateral or multilateral dialogue" with ASEAN on this issue. In order to lure ASEAN into holding this kind of "dialogue," the communique proposed that the Phnom Penh puppet regime need not take part in it.

Although all this stuff put out by the Vietnamese authorities is just harping again on old themes, it does show the following: 1) Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea; 2) it is attempting to replace "dialogue between groups" (this is another way of saying "regional conference") for the UN General Assembly resolutions and an international conference on the Kampuchea issue; 3) following the defeat of its "dialogue" trick, it has had to accept second best and acknowledge that the Phnom Penh puppet regime has no legitimate status and need not take part in the "dialogue between groups;" 4) it has already fallen into the quagmire it dug in Kampuchea, come to the end of its resources and strength, and simply has to extricate itself; apart from reciting again the hackneyed refrain of "dialogue," there is nothing else it can do.

From beginning to end, the communique on the meeting shakes the scarecrow of the "China threat," formally rejecting the five-point proposal put forward by China on 1 March for solving the Kampuchea issue. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese authorities, stubbornly clinging to their stand in seizing Kampuchea, have not the slightest sincerity in solving the Kampuchea problem but are devising ways and means to legalize their seizure of that country. The Soviet Union went so far as to immediately express support for a communique such as this. It is evident that, far from "having nothing to do" with the Kampuchea issue, the Soviet Union is very closely concerned with it! This could be described as a mirror of the Soviet Union also.

BEIJING VIETNAMESE REPORT ON VPA PRISONERS

OW221429 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Station correspondents' report on a visit to the (Dusong) Vietnamese prisoners' camp "in southern China" -- date not given, recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Dear listeners: Manifesting its humanitarian spirit, the Chinese Government recently released six Vietnamese prisoners and four scouts captured when they illegally intruded into Chinese territory and conducted hostile activities against China.

Before their release, our station correspondents visited them at the (Dusong) prisoner camp in Southern China. Following is a recorded report by our station correspondents.

[Begin recording] We arrived at the (Dusong) prisoner camp in southern China. The comrade in charge of the camp received and briefed us on the status of the Vietnamese prisoners in the camp.

[Correspondent] Good morning, Comrade. We are Beijing Radio station correspondents. The Chinese Government recently decided to release five Vietnamese prisoners and five special-mission agents captured when they illegally intruded into Chinese territory and conducted hostile activities. Please, comrade, tell us about their status at the (Dusong) Camp.

[Camp commandant] All the Vietnamese army men made prisoner at our (Dusong) Camp were captured, on different occasions, by Chinese border guards, when they intruded into Chinese territory and conducted sabotage activities during the period from December 1982 to April 1983. Following their arrest, they all admitted they had intruded into Chinese territory and illegally conducted hostile activities against China.

[Correspondent] In implementation of the Chinese Government's lenient policy and humanitarian spirit, how have you, comrades, treated the prisoners?

[Camp commandant] In Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities have striven hard to propagandize that Vietnamese captured by the Chinese authorities are beheaded, killed by poison injections and so forth. But the truth is just the opposite. Regarding the Vietnamese army men captured when they intruded into Chinese territory and carried out sabotage activities, the Chinese Government, in accordance with its humanitarian and revolutionary spirit and its lenient policy, did not beat, reprimand or humiliate them.

Following the arrival of Vietnamese prisoners in our camp, we issued them clothing, blankets, mosquito nets, shoes, sandals, toothpaste and so forth; that is, their daily needs. They are well fed and clothed. In addition, we gave them each 6 yuan a month pocket money. We have also paid attention to the kind of food they usually ate so they could eat well. To help them spend holidays and weekends happily, we have usually bought, on those days, pork, chicken, fish and spices so that they could prepare Vietnamese food for themselves. Every 10 days or 2 weeks, we have improved their living conditions. They are all very healthy now. All of them have put on weight. We have always concerned ourselves with their health. Any sick prisoner is promptly treated. Seriously ill prisoners are sent for medical examination and treatment in hospital. They are deeply moved by what we have done for them.

Vietnamese prisoner Khong Van Ngoc said: The Vietnamese Government propagandized that any Vietnamese captured by the Chinese authorities was killed by poison or tortured. But, following my arrival at the (Dusong) Camp, the camp commandant and personnel have not only never beaten or reprimanded us, but have concerned themselves with our condition. Whenever we were sick, we were promptly treated.

In addition, to meet the prisoners' needs in spiritual life and cultural entertainment, every night they are allowed to watch television, and every week, one or two film shows are staged. Every day, they are allowed to play table tennis, volley ball, badminton and so forth. We have also organized them collectively for film shows at movie houses, visits of factories, rural areas, schools and shops, tours of public parks and scenic spots, and sightseeing trips around cities for their enjoyment.

The images of the flourishing Chinese market and people's happy lives have left a very deep impression on them. Vietnamese prisoner Vu Duy Duyen said: I could see for myself that China has scored new achievements in its four modernizations program and that the Chinese people's living conditions have been increasingly improved. In rural areas, many families have bicycles, sewing machines, washing machines, cassette recorders, television sets, clocks and so forth. There are also shops where peasants can buy good commodities for their everyday life at cheap prices.

[Correspondent] After learning of the Chinese Government's decision to release them so they could rejoin their families, the prisoners must have felt very joyful?

[Camp commandant] The Chinese Government's decision to release them so that they could rejoin their families reflects its humanitarian spirit and lenient policy. On learning the good news, the Vietnamese prisoners were deeply moved by the Chinese Government's leniency and concern. They all manifested their desire, after returning home, to do something conducive to the restoration of solidarity and friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and China.

[Correspondent] Thank you, comrade, for your detailed talk on the situation of the Vietnamese prisoners here.

[Correspondent] The Comrade camp commandant then showed us around the Vietnamese prisoners' living quarters. In the front yard, Vietnamese prisoners were playing chess or conversing openly. We went to interview them. A Vietnamese prisoner named Hoang Van Minh said:

[Prisoner Minh] I am Hoang Van Minh, 20, member of the A-12, B-3, C-3, D-26 unit in (Ha Lang) District, Cao Bang Province. When I first came to the (Dusong) Camp, and for a long time after that, I could hardly move around because of my leg wounds. I could not do things for myself. The personnel in charge very much concerned themselves with my situation. They often inquired after my health and even brought food and drink to my bed. When I was sick, I was promptly treated. I have been well fed. For our entertainment, the camp authorities have organized such activities as chess, soccer and volleyball games and music. Our life as prisoners is very happy, with no restrictions on the spiritual aspect. The realities at the camp have given the lie to the slanderous propaganda by the Vietnamese authorities, which is aimed at inciting the Vietnamese people's struggle against China. I hope that the friendship between the two countries will soon be restored, so that friendly contacts between the two peoples will be resumed.

[Correspondent] We also interviewed two Vietnamese scouts, Ngo Van Giac and Ngo Van Lai.

[Question] What is your name?

[Answer] Ngo Van Giac.

[Question] How old are you?

[Answer] Thirty.

[Question] Where were you born?

[Answer] In Thanh Lang Village, Hai Ninh District, Quang Ninh Province.

[Question] When were you captured?

[Answer] On 13 April 1983.

[Question] Where were you captured?

[Answer] In Chinese territory.

[Question] Why were you captured?

[Answer] I took advantage of my trade activities to gather intelligence information.

[Prisoner Lai] I am Ngo Van Lai, 20, born in Thanh Lang Village, Hai Ninh District, Quang Ninh Province. On the 29th day of the second month on the lunar year, 1983, I, together with my elder brother, Ngo Van Giac, illegally intruded into Chinese territory. [Words indistinct] At first, I did not know my elder brother was on an intelligence-gathering mission. I am now fully aware of my brother's criminal act. I am somewhat responsible for his act. I think that his act [words indistinct] Since my arrival in the camp, I have been treated leniently. I have been well fed and clothed. I express my thanks for the lenient treatment. [End recording]

WU XUEQIAN LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN, THAILAND 25 JULY

OW251114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here this afternoon for goodwill visits to Pakistan and Thailand. The visits are Wu's first trips to the two countries as foreign minister.

Wu said he will hold talks on international issues of common concern, including Afghanistan and Kampuchea as well as the bilateral relations with Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yakub Ali Khan and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

"China has extensive cooperation with Pakistan and Thailand in political, economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields. The constant exchange of visits between China and Pakistan, and China and Thailand, are beneficial to developing their traditional friendship, to safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and to promoting South-South cooperation," Wu said.

Wu Xueqian will be in Pakistan from July 25 to July 30 at the invitation of Sahabzada Yakub Ali Khan. He will then go on to Thailand from July 30 to August 2 at the invitation of Sitthi Sawetsila.

Wu Xueqian said he would have contact with people from all walks of life in the two countries. He said he hoped the friendships between China and Pakistan, and China and Thailand, would last forever, and their friendly relations and cooperation make new development.

Seeing Wu off at the airport were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and diplomatic envoys of Pakistan and Thailand here.

PAKISTAN WELCOMES WU XUEQIAN'S OFFICIAL VISIT

OW241712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The 5-day official visit to Pakistan of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian which begins tomorrow will prove to be "another step forward in the direction of steadily growing relations between the two countries", a Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Wu's visit, he said, is part of the frequent contacts between the leaders of Pakistan and China.

"These contacts," the spokesman noted, "are a testimony to the close and cooperative relations that had long existed between the two neighbouring nations."

Praising the Sino-Pak relations, the spokesman said that founded to [as received] mutual benefit, the friendship and cooperation between the two countries have been inspired by the principles of peaceful coexistence. "We have together upheld law and justice in relations between states," he said.

He recalled that over the decades China has given generous assistance to Pakistan.

He also noted that in all fields of bilateral relations, whether political or economic, China has been a model neighbour of Pakistan.

"It is natural, therefore, that Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit is awaited here with great warmth and enthusiasm," the spokesman said.

USSR-HUNGARY COMMUNIQUE HITS U.S. EUROMISSILES

OW240920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 23 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union and Hungary today called the plans for the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe "a source of special danger."

A joint communique, issued at the end of the talks here between the party and government delegations of the USSR and Hungary, expressed the hope that "the USA and its NATO allies will carefully weigh the consequences of such a step and respond to the constructive Soviet proposals." It stressed that if things come to "implementation of these plans," the USSR and Hungary will under no circumstances permit a military superiority over themselves.

The communique also expressed "full support" for the efforts of Vietnam for a so-called "political settlement of the problems of Southeast Asia."

The Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, ended its 6-day visit here, which resulted in the signing of a series of agreements on economic cooperation between the two countries.

POLAND CELEBRATES NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY

OW231211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 22 (XINHUA) -- For the first time after the lifting of the state of siege, the Polish people today celebrated the liberation day. Today is its 39th anniversary.

The capital city of Warsaw seemed more calm than usual. No armed patrols were seen on the streets. The government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today carried an editorial entitled "Poland in July". The editorial said that the Polish authorities were pondering over their achievements, mistakes and setbacks as well as the dangers they were facing. At the same time, they were fully confident that the people of the country were able to overcome the crises in all fields through their joint efforts, said the editorial.

This morning, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) and premier of the government, together with representatives from all circles, laid a wreath at the Tomb of Unknown Soldiers. Representatives of all circles from the capital city laid bouquets at the tombs of the late Polish President Boleslaw Bierut and the late first secretary of the PZPR Waldyslaw Gomulka.

This afternoon, Polish party and government leaders attended a celebration meeting organized by the central council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. Leaders of some other cities and representatives of the local people also laid wreaths at the cemeteries of the revolutionary martyrs and of the Soviet soldiers.

Banquet at Beijing Embassy

OW222144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Zdzislaw Goralczyk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Beijing, hosted a banquet in the embassy this evening to mark the 39th anniversary of the national liberation day of Poland.

Among the guests were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Liang Geng, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ON END OF POLAND'S 'STATE OF WAR'

HK230904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Zhou Xiangguang: "An Important Step Forward Amid Adversity -- How Poland Ended its 'State of War'"]

[Text] On 21 July, the prime minister of the Polish Government Jaruzelski, announced in the Sejm (parliament) that the "state of war" which lasted for 585 days officially ended as of 22 July.

The "state of war" in Poland was declared on 13 December 1981 by the Polish Salvation Military Committee and the Polish Council of State. Since the start of the wave of national strikes in the summer of 1980, Poland was thrown into the most severe chaos seen in the postwar period. Social order was seriously sabotaged and government organs in many places were paralyzed. The serious social upheaval swiftly deteriorated the national economy which was beset with difficulties. The basic means of livelihood of the people faced the danger of being exhausted.

According to figures issued by the Polish State Statistics Bureau, national incomes in 1980 dropped by 4 percent when compared with 1979 figures, and in 1981 national income dropped again by 13 percent when compared with 1980 figures. In 1981, the net industrial value dropped by 19 percent, foreign trade export volume dropped by 14.6 percent, and import volume dropped by 12.2 percent. The debts of the country owed to Western countries amounted to \$25.5 billion.

During that period, the conflicts between the Polish Government and the Solidarity trade union were increasingly aggravated. They bitterly and repeatedly fought with each other over such matters as registration of trade unions, the establishment of the Solidarity peasant association, the release of political prisoners, the 5-day work system, and so forth. In October 1981, the Solidarity trade union announced for the first time that it was the "main force" of the Polish revolution. It put forth the idea of turning Poland into an "autonomous republic and urged the "implementation of the diversified principles in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields."

Faced with such an increasingly critical situation, the Fourth Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was held in mid-October 1981. The prime minister of the government, Jaruzelski, replaced Kania as the first secretary of the party Central Committee. The session maintained that Poland "is facing the danger of the collapse of the socialist system." It also announced that the Solidarity trade union "had become an opposition political party which opposes socialism." The session stressed that in the struggle against the Solidarity trade union, "we should switch from withdrawal to offensive."

In early December 1981, the presidium of the national committee of the Solidarity trade union held a joint meeting with chairmen of the local branches of the trade union in Radom. According to reports by the press in Poland, the meeting decided to stage a general strike throughout the country. The contradictions between the Polish Government and trade union could no longer be reconciled.

In the small hours of 13 December 1981, Jaruzelski declared in a broadcast to the whole country that Poland was in a "state of war." A salvation military committee was established to control central and local government organs.

He said: "The hope of the great national consultation" had "vanished." He added: "The conciliatory hands which we stretch have met with fists which are firmly clenched," "if such state of affairs continues, it might inevitably lead us to catastrophe." He stressed: Therefore, "we should prevent and stop the confrontation openly announced by the leaders of the Solidarity trade union," "this is the only last way to save the country from collapse." He also stated that once the legal system had been restored throughout the country, "the salvation military committee will be dismissed at once."

Once the "state of war" was implemented, the Polish authorities adopted a series of emergency measures to ban the activities of all trade union organizations, strikes, demonstrations, and assembly. More than 5,000 trade union leaders at various levels, including Walesa and others, were kept in custody. In the meantime, military representatives were sent to more than 200 enterprises. Technical strength and materials were concentrated to ensure the restoration of production of the key enterprises which were closely connected with national economy and the people's livelihood. Some members of the Solidarity trade union went underground to continue to resist the government.

Through efforts exerted in a period of more than a year following the declaration of the "state of war," the Polish Government has succeeded in controlling the internal situation. Although the underground organizations of the Solidarity trade union organized demonstrations and strikes on more than 10 occasions, it did not lead to a nationwide upheaval. The successive big drop in industrial production has been halted since February of last year. Production has increased since August of last year. In this process, the Polish Government has gradually relaxed military control and released most arrested members of the Solidarity trade union. At the end of last year, it was announced that "state of war" was suspended. This marked the transitional period of ending the "state of war."

In the initial period of enforcing the "state of war," the Polish Government attempted by means of the arrest and detention of Walesa and people of the religious circles to carry out negotiations with the leading underground members of Solidarity on the future and role of the trade union. However, because of the differences of both sides are too far apart, no result could be obtained. Later, the Polish national assembly passed a new "labor law," announced the abolition of all trade union organizations including the Solidarity union, and set up a new trade union. In announcing the termination of the "state of war," the national assembly at the same time passed a "special decree for the period of the termination of the state of war," stipulating that all those who engage in antigovernment activities will be severely punished, and at the same time, put into effect a policy of coupling severe punishment with clemency, urging the underground members to give themselves up.

During this period, the central committee of the Polish United Workers Party called for concentrating the main force of the party on "economic work" and striving for a turn for the better in the economic situation in order to strengthen the prestige of the party, and pointed out that this is "the only way to surmount the crisis."

This year, the Polish economic situation has been further mitigated. Industrial production for the first quarter has maintained the momentum of the pick-up begun last August. The sales volume of industrial products has increased 11 percent over the corresponding period last year, the building installation industry has increased 27.5 percent, foreign trade export has increased 12.6 percent, import has increased 24.2 percent, and a favorable balance has appeared in trade with capitalist countries. Animal husbandry and livestock industry also tend to improve.

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Judging from the situation in the past 1 1/2 years, the 2 great objectives put forward at the time of enforcing the "state of war," namely "achieving national stability" and "enabling the economy to extricate itself from the crisis," have basically been accomplished. Recently, the Polish media, when commenting on the current situation, pointed out with a cautious and optimistic tone that the political situation of Poland today "is already different from that of the period between 1982-1983," and although the political struggle in the country "is still not basically over," "the political situation in the country will calm down," and "more and more tangible results will be obtained in reviving the economy and stabilizing society." However, after 2 successive years of social disturbance as well as the serious aftermaths caused by the former policy mistakes of the leading members, there are still economic difficulties Poland must continue to overcome. The Polish Government has used pushing forward economic reforms as the principal means of achieving a turn for the better in the economy. If the reform methods currently in effect can achieve the anticipated results, this will contribute to further strengthening the domestic situation of Poland after the termination of the "state of war."

PRC SPORTS MINISTER LEAVES FOR GDR 24 JUL

OW240220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and his party left here this morning for the German Democratic Republic on a visit, at the invitation of the German Sports and Gymnastics Union of the G.D.R. (D.T.S.B.).

The Chinese sports minister will also watch the forthcoming seventh gymnastics and sports festival and the 9th children's and youth sport spartakiad of the G.D.R. in Leipzig.

Among those present at the airport to see them off were Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the commission, He Zhenliang, member of the International Olympic Committee, and Joachim Kruger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the G.D.R.

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LI: CENTRAL AMERICA MUST SHED SUPERPOWERS' HOLD

OW230835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian said today Central America should rid itself of the interference of the superpowers, and the Central American issue should be settled by the Central American people themselves. Li Xiannian was speaking in a meeting with Vere Cornwall Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The Chinese president said both China and Antigua and Barbuda were developing countries, and their people shared similar interests. Antigua and Barbuda is a small country, Li said, but it has its own strong points. Therefore, China and Antigua and Barbuda should learn from, help and support each other and make up for each other's deficiencies, he said. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1144 GMT on 23 July here inserts: "Li Xiannian also explained China's viewpoint on a number of major international issues."]

Prime Minister Bird said: "China's development has left deep impressions on my colleagues and me. I shall tell our people what I have seen in China. We hope that the relations between Antigua and Barbuda and China will be closer." He said he also appreciated China's firm and resolute support for the Third World countries.

Present at the meeting were Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Eric Challenger, permanent secretary of the Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Colonel Dennis Gardiner, aide to the prime minister.

This morning, an exchange of notes on economic and technological cooperation between China and Antigua and Barbuda was signed by Jia Shi and Colonel Challenger on behalf of their respective governments.

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Places Wreath on Monument

OW231233 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Vere Cornwall Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in the Tiananmen Square here this morning. He was accompanied by Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications.

Sees Zhao Before Tour

OW240906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Vere Cornwall Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, and his party left Beijing this morning by special plane for an East China tour that includes Qingdao and Shanghai.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guesthouse to see off the visiting prime minister. Congratulating Bird on his successful visit to Beijing, the Chinese premier said the visit has helped strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples of China and the Caribbean island country. It is of great significance to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, he said.

Prime Minister Bird said China is making smooth advances in fulfilling its economic plan and has great potential of development. He believed that a developed China will be of even greater help to the Third World countries in the future.

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Zhao Ziyang expected the two countries to increase exchanges and learn from each other in building their own country.

Accompanying Bird and his party on their visit to East China is Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications.

Feted in Qingdao

OW241438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Qingdao, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Vere Cornwall Bird of Antigua and Barbuda was guest of honor at a banquet given by the People's Governments of Shandong Province and Qingdao City here this evening.

Prime Minister Bird and his party arrived here this morning from Beijing in the company of Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications. They were met at the airport by Li Zhen, vice-governor of Shandong, and Zang Kun, mayor of Qingdao. This afternoon, the guests made a tour of the city and visited a soft drink factory.

The guests will continue to visit the city tomorrow, and leave for Shanghai Tuesday morning.

CONTADORA GROUP'S PEACE EFFORTS PRAISED

OW232206 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 21 Jul 83

["International Current Events" program commentary: "The Contadora Group Makes New Efforts To Relax the Tension in Central America"]

[Excerpts] On 17 July the presidents of the four Contadora countries held a summit conference in Cancun, Mexico, and issued the Cancun Declaration on peace in Central America which was signed jointly by the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. Analyzing the serious situation in Central America, the declaration points out: This situation is caused by the arms race and foreign interference. Only when we respect noninterference, equality in terms of sovereignty between countries, self-determination, and other principles of coexistence can we enjoy peace in Central America.

The Cancun Declaration reiterates the Contadora group's basic stand that the Central America issue should be solved by the five Central American countries with no foreign interference. It also calls for withdrawing foreign advisers, eradicating arms transfers, building nonmilitary zones, and other proposals. This is another step toward the peaceful solution of the Central America issue. World opinion praises and supports the Contadora Group's diplomatic activities and positive proposals.

Historically speaking, Central America belonged to the U.S. sphere of influence and was called the "backyard of the United States." However, since the late 1970's, Soviet influence and force have gradually infiltrated this region. In 1979 Nicaragua overthrew the pro-U.S. Somoza dictatorial rule, thus changing the homogeneous political structure of Central America. At the same time the armed conflicts in El Salvador escalated and the two sides were at a stalemate. The situation deeply worried U.S. authorities; Washington was afraid that the change in the Central American situation would hurt U.S. interests. Therefore, the U.S. Government adopted military, economic, diplomatic, and other means to support the regime in El Salvador in an attempt to suppress the so-called disturbance by the guerrillas. The U.S. Government also manipulated Somoza remnants who fled to Honduras and instigated them to launch an armed invasion against Nicaragua in an attempt to weaken the influence of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front and overthrow the present Nicaraguan Government.

Taking advantage of the turbulent situation in Central America, Soviet hegemonism, through Cuba, interfered in affairs there in a bid to make the Central America issue the track of contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States. The interference by foreign influence is the fundamental cause of the worsening situation in Central America.

Many countries, including the European countries, have appealed for peaceful solution to the Central America issue. They advocate that the Central American countries solve their internal disputes with no interference from abroad. Since the second half of last year, many countries, political parties, and other bodies have launched busy diplomatic activities and drawn up many plans. The Contadora Group's activities have especially attracted people's attention.

Last September the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico wrote a joint letter to leaders of Nicaragua, Honduras, and other countries proposing that efforts be made to relax the tension in Central America. This proposal was soon welcomed by Colombia, Panama, and other countries. Last January, the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama held a meeting on Panama's Contadora Island and issued a joint statement named after this island. The Contadora Group also took its name from this island.

In less than a year, the Contadora Group has done much work and made some progress in seeking a political solution to the Central America issue. However, there are still many obstacles on the road to peace in Central America. First, the United States and the Soviet Union will not easily give up their policies of interfering in Central American affairs. Recently, the United States offered the present regime in El Salvador military and economic aid; also, the United States supports the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua and has established a military training base in Honduras.

The Soviet Union and Cuba also continue to influence Nicaragua. It is reported that the Soviet Union and Cuba are still supplying the guerrillas in El Salvador with weapons through Nicaragua. It is not easy to eliminate interference from abroad.

The situation in the Central American region is at a critical stage. More and more countries emphatically point out that the United States and the Soviet Union's hegemonist activities in scrambling for Central America have brought serious turbulence and damage to that area.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK230750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 7

["Short" commentary: "Let the People of Central America Solve Their Problems Themselves"]

[Text] Amid the continued deterioration of the Central America situation, the four presidents of the Contadora Group recently met in Mexico and issued the Cancun Declaration, reiterating respect for the principle of respecting the self-determination of the peoples of Central America, opposing foreign aggression and interference, and proposing a halt to foreign interference, withdrawal of foreign advisers, and a halt to arms sales and the arms race and so on. This was a major step taken by the Contadora Group in the pursuit of peace in Central America.

There are many reasons why the Central American situation has developed to the stage it has reached today. This region suffered imperialist and oligarchical rule for a long time; its peoples have very strong feelings about opposing dictatorship and demanding democracy and social change; national democratic movements have surged ever higher, while the oligarchical forces have carried out bloody suppression of the people's struggle.

This contradiction is the main cause of the tumult in Central America. The current problem is that this issue, which was originally an internal affair of the Central American countries, has encountered interference from foreign forces. One superpower has tried to make use of the national democratic movement in Central America to reach its goal of expansion and penetration; the other superpower has described the just struggle of the peoples of the region for the right to exist and for political change as "a threat" to its "security and prosperity." As a result, what was originally an internal problem of certain countries has evolved into a regional conflict between states. This has greatly heightened the tension in the Central American region and increased the complexity of the problem. The superpowers can hardly evade responsibility for the explosive situation that has arisen in Central America.

The Chinese people have consistently advocated that the peoples of Central America should solve their problems themselves, opposed all foreign intervention in Central American affairs -- for any reason or in any guise -- and opposed bringing Central America into the orbit of the struggle for world hegemony between the superpowers; they hope that the countries of this region will respect each other, will not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and will peacefully and rationally solve differences and disputes through negotiations. This accords with the spirit of the Cancun Declaration of the Contadora Group. We hold that the situation in Central America can only be eased in this way.

At present, the force for peace of the Contadora Group has gained universal support from the international community, and especially from Latin America. A number of countries connected with the Central American problem have also promised support. We sincerely hope that the call of the Contadora Group will meet with tangible response and that foreign interference in Central America will cease, so as to ease the situation in the region and preserve world peace.

LATIN MANIFESTO DECRIES 'EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE'

OW241854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of six Latin American nations issued a "Manifesto to Latin American People" here today which says that problems of the continent should be left to its people to resolve without external interference. The document was signed by the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Panamanian vice-president who gathered here for the 200th birthday celebrations of the South American liberator, Simon Bolivar. Principles advanced by Simon Bolivar -- unity, integration, freedom and democracy -- were cited in the manifesto as the guidelines to lead the Latin American people in its present struggles.

The materialization of Latin American unity, the document says, is a major political goal and also a historical need which will assure the Latin American people of a role to play. The manifesto attaches special importance to the mediation efforts now being made by the Contadora Group formed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama to bring peace to Central America, but this can only be achieved through joint efforts by Latin American peoples, the manifesto notes.

It warns that new oppressions and forms of hegemonism are standing in the way of Third World countries' economic development.

In this respect, the manifesto calls on the Latin American nations to take concerted actions to cope with their foreign debts, and to work together with other Third World peoples for the creation of a new world economic order. The manifesto stresses the need for greater Latin American cooperation, which, together with regional integration, will provide an important way to revitalize the region's economy.

In the evening today, the six Latin American leaders signed a statement with King Juan Carlos of Spain, in which they pledged "continued efforts for world peace, for the creation of a new world economic order and international social justice and for the realization of unity among peoples, democracy and freedom, as the best way to honor the memory of Simon Bolivar on his 200th birthday [quotation mark as received]"

WANG BINGNAN SPEAKS AT BOLIVAR FETE IN BEIJING

OW222148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said here today: "The Chinese people resolutely support the Latin American countries and peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty." He made these remarks at a rally in the Chinese capital marking the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), the national hero of Venezuela and celebrated leader of the war of independence in South America in the early 19th century.

Wang Bingnan stressed that it is China's firm resolute policy to develop economic cooperation with the Latin American countries. Wang Bingnan described Bolivar as an "outstanding military strategist" and "brilliant statesman and thinker", saying that his thoughts and doctrines not only played a consequential part in the victory of the war of independence, but are still inspiring the Latin American peoples to unite in opposing outside interference and safeguarding sovereignty. He wished all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples including those in the Third World new successes in combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, in safeguarding world peace and in striving for human progress.

Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuela's ambassador to China, said that Bolivar's stand for people's dignity, social justice, equality and political freedom, and mutual respect and coexistence in the world community is a heritage which all freedom-fighting and progressive people should defend. In the name of President Luis Herrera Campins, Burelli presented a portrait of Bolivar to the Chinese people through the friendship association.

Attending today's rally were Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Dong Qiwu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, diplomatic envoys of Latin American countries in China, and 1,000 people from all walks of life in Beijing.

Artists in the capital presented Chinese and Latin American music and poem recitals at the rally.

CPC, STATE COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON COMBATING FLOODS

OW221852 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1523 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- On 21 July, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued an urgent directive on guarding against catastrophic floods. The full text of the directive follows:

The climate of our country is abnormal this year. Since the beginning of July, floods have occurred in succession in the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River and the water levels in some places surpassed the previous peak of the catastrophic flood recorded in 1954. Under the leadership of the local party committees, governments and military districts, the broad masses of armymen and civilians along the rivers have been actively engaged in combating floods and dealing with emergencies. Because of their all-out efforts and around-the-clock struggle, they have achieved great victories. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council want to extend their cordial regards to the broad masses of cadres, people and PLA commanders and fighters engaged in the fight and hope they will continue to exert themselves until complete victory has been won.

1. While the flood situation along the Changjiang River remains grave at present, the Huanghe, Huaihe, Haihe and Songhuajiang and Liaohe Rivers are at their high-water season, and disasters caused by floods and typhoons are still possible along the Zhujiang River basin. According to analysis by meteorological departments, everyone must be on the alert because rains are particularly heavy in many areas in our country this year and floods are possible in some areas. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council urge all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to be fully prepared against catastrophic floods, earnestly inspect and carry out various flood prevention measures in an effort to avert peril. We must also do everything possible so that the losses can be reduced in the event of an irresistible catastrophic flood.
2. In view of the capabilities of the flood prevention projects of our country's large rivers, in the event of a catastrophic flood, some areas must systematically adopt such measures as flood diversion and storage in order to save the overall situation and reduce losses. Various areas concerned must be prepared promptly to organize the masses to move to safe places. At the same time, they must educate the broad masses of cadres and people of the areas involved in flood diversion and storage that localized interests must be subordinate to the overall situation. When a flood strikes, each and every person must take the whole situation into account, follow command in all actions and not defy orders of the higher authorities. Leading cadres at all levels, in particular, must set an example for others and heighten their sense of organizational discipline; whoever causes serious damages because of his disobedience of commands or control must be punished harshly.
3. In the course of the struggle against floods, all areas must strengthen their public security work. To ensure the smooth progress of the flood prevention operation, they may adopt special measures and the necessary means to resolutely suppress, harshly rebuff, and promptly punish according to law the ringleaders who spread rumors and lead other people to engage in robbery, as well as the culprits who take the opportunity to rob and pilfer state, collective, or individual property, sabotage the flood prevention facilities, or undermine flood relief work.

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GUANGDONG NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITE CHOSEN

HK240246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The meeting to select a site for Guangdong's nuclear power plant concluded in Shenzhen on the afternoon of 22 July. After 1 week of assessment at Shenzhen, the 48 participating experts and engineers from 17 units throughout the country, including the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power and the Ministry of Industry, selected as the site for the plant a spot east of Dakengcun on Daya Bay, Dapeng peninsula, Shenzhen City. The experts held: The geological and water-drawing conditions at the selected site are very good, while the local population is very small. Environmental protection and engineering conditions and so on are also fully suited to the demands of a nuclear power plant site.

Following the selection of the site, the construction of the plant is about to move on from the planning stage to construction work.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING OF LEADING GROUPS

HK221400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Continue To Push Forward the Building of Leading Groups Along the 'Four Modernizations' Lines"]

[Text] The recently concluded national forum on organization work has pointed out that the main tasks of the party's organizational work for a certain period of time are: to resolutely implement the guiding principle of making cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent; to improve the structure of leading groups; to enhance the quality of the cadre contingent; to reform the cadre system; to conscientiously carry out party rectification; to further strengthen and improve party leadership; and to increase the combat effectiveness of party organizations. The process of fulfilling the above-mentioned tasks is a process of creating a new situation in organizational work. The fulfillment of the above-mentioned tasks will organizationally guarantee the success of the four socialist modernizations in our country.

Since the convention of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and following structural reforms from top to bottom in particular, the central state organs, provincial organs and leading groups in most prefectures and cities have effected a breakthrough and achieved gratifying results in making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. However, this is only a good beginning. Generally speaking, our newly formed leading groups have not yet fully met the demands of making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. Some organs have made greater progress in making cadres younger and more professional, whereas others have not done so well in this respect. The situation whereby our cadres are a bit too old, their cultural level is a bit too low, and the number of specialized personnel is insufficient has not been completely changed. From a standpoint of development, it can be predicted that if we regard our initial success in making leading groups more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent as a complete accomplishment of our tasks and are satisfied with the existing state of affairs and refuse to make more progress, in the coming 2 or 3 years, with the general increase in the age of our cadres and higher demands on cadres' cultural and scientific levels set by socialist modernization, we will again find ourselves in a difficult position just as we did before the structural reform.

Therefore, we should take the overall situation to heart, look far ahead, and aim high and continue to exert our efforts to further implement the policy of making cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, and further promote the structural reform of leading groups under the conditions that members of the new leading groups should not be incessantly changed.

"Preparedness ensures success and unpreparedness spells failure." In order to continue to promote the work of making leading groups more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, various CPC committees above county level should promptly work out their 8-year plans in light of the development of the situation and actual conditions for further reforming the structures of leading groups, so that by 1990 they can satisfy the demands of making leading groups of various departments at all levels more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent step by step and in a gradual way. We should ensure that leadership is truly mastered by comrades who are politically reliable, who uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, and serve the people wholeheartedly. In the meantime, we should also ensure that the tiered structure of age, knowledge, and profession of all members of leading groups should be reasonable and that all leading members are experts in the fields under their charge. We should establish a more comprehensive and scientific cadre system which will ensure the progress of replacing the old cadres with younger ones and promote cooperation between the elderly and younger cadres.

Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that realizing the four socialist modernizations is our general goal. Comrades in various departments should not forget this general goal. They should on no account cast away this backbone. Otherwise, they will go astray. While working out plans for reforming the structure of leading groups, we should hold fast to this guiding thought. On the basis of making sufficient investigations and studies, we should take active and reliable measures so that we can reach our objectives on our road of advance through our efforts. After formulating our plans, we should keep a clear head, maintain a firm attitude, work actively, and overcome difficulties and obstructions, so that we can completely fulfill our plans. In the coming 8 years, the first 3 years are crucial to our success. We should firmly and effectively grasp our work. If we work hard at the beginning but relax our efforts at a later stage or vice versa, it will adversely affect the accomplishment of our tasks.

At present, in order to effectively push forward the building of leading groups so that they can become more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, it is necessary to solve, in ideology and action, the problem of respecting knowledge and talented people. Thus, it is necessary to boldly promote and use, on the premise of adhering to the principle of revolutionization, those cadres who have received higher education and possess more professional knowledge. In this connection, we have already made marked progress over the past few years through bringing order out of chaos and eliminating the "leftist" influence of despising knowledge and intellectuals. But the problem has not yet been completely solved. This does not mean that there are still some people who are continuously spreading such fallacies as "the more knowledge one has, the more reactionary one is," and "intellectuals are all in the stinking ninth category." Nor does it mean that there are still some people who are continuously spreading such erroneous views as "workers and peasants have been pushed aside, and the intellectuals have been praised to the skies." It means that some comrades, including some leading comrades, still have failed to see the importance of stressing educational level when promoting cadres. In their minds, there are still some muddled ideas marked with "leftist" prints. We must realize that whether or not the leading cadres are well-educated is a fundamental question concerning the realization of making leading groups better-educated and more professional. A higher educational level will be more conducive to the realization of this purpose.

Therefore, in order to improve the intellectual makeup of the leading groups so that the party's leadership over the construction of modernization can be improved and strengthened, it is absolutely necessary to emphasize the necessity of "ensuring intellectual soundness" and to promote as many cadres as possible who have received a university or college education. The guiding ideology of the central authorities is very clear. When attaching importance to educational level in selecting and promoting cadres and in organizing leading bodies, stress must be laid on the real ability and knowledge of the cadres. This is entirely different from the viewpoint of judging cadres merely by their diplomas without considering their real ability and knowledge. Generally speaking, the cadres who have received diplomas from universities or colleges after systematic training and who have taken part in practical work for several years are really capable. If they have both ability and political integrity, they should be promoted to important posts. As for those cadres who were not trained in universities or colleges in a systematic way but have still studied hard in practice and have mastered professional knowledge in a relatively systematic way, they are also able cadres and must also be promoted to important posts.

Our party has actually acted in this way in the structural reform since last year. Most of the newly promoted cadres who have received a university or college education were selected from among a number of good cadres. To this day, we still have not found any of them to have just a diploma but no real ability. Among these cadres, there are also a number of comrades who have a high degree of literacy, but do not have a university or college diploma. At present, the cadres who have received a university or college education still constitute the minority in the leading bodies. On the whole, the cultural level is still on the low side. Thus, it is still necessary to emphasize the selection of good cadres from among the intellectuals in accordance with the criterion for promotion. This is a firm and unshakable policy of our party, which can never be changed. If, in promoting a cadre, a unit has regarded his diploma as something more important than his real ability and knowledge, it must certainly be corrected. However, at present, the main problem is to prevent and correct the ideological trend of despising educational level.

After emphasizing the necessity to attach importance to cultural and professional knowledge in promoting cadres, some different views have appeared over the question of how to judge the leadership experience and educational level of cadres. Some comrades hold that emphasizing cultural level means neglecting practical experiences. They hold that if a cadre has acquired practical experiences, he certainly has a high cultural level. Some people even hold that after working for many years, one is certainly as qualified as one who has received a university or college education. Obviously, this viewpoint is not correct. Our party has always attached importance to both practical experience and cultural level, but on no occasion has it agreed to equate one's practical experience with one's cultural level. Of course, we must admit that the longer one engages in leadership work, the more experience he accumulates. However, our experiences in the past several decades shows that if the leaders do not have a higher cultural level, it is difficult for them to systematically sum up their practical experiences so that these experiences can be raised to the level of theory and become something of universal guiding significance, and they themselves cannot be good leaders neither.

If one rests content with his practical experiences and fails to enhance his cultural and theoretical level, he will be apt to degenerate into parochial empiricism, and even his useful experiences in a given period of time will become something to shackle himself and to hamper the initiative of others. We must be particularly aware that what we badly need in the new period are experiences in guiding the four modernizations, promoting the progress of science and technology, and striving the quadruple the gross annual output value of industrial and agricultural production.

The whole ranks of our cadres are now precisely lacking such experiences. Probably, no one dares to say that he already has sufficient experience to prove equal to his work. In accumulating such experience, better educated comrades are usually better than those with relatively poor education. As a result of ignorance in promoting intellectuals to party and government leading posts for a long period in the past, comparatively speaking, those intellectuals who have now been promoted to leading posts are relatively inexperienced in leadership. This is a fact. However, it is not their fault. So long as party organizations provide them the necessary conditions, they can accumulate experiences after tempering in practical work for several years.

In making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, there must be good cooperation between old and new cadres and a succession of the old by the new. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that to restructure leading groups, there must be a smooth succession of older cadres by the younger cadres, and we must attach primary importance to the promotion of younger cadres. To effect the smooth succession of the old cadres by the new, we must continuously promote qualified successors. By taking advantage of the favorable situation in which our revolutionaries of the older generation are still living and in good health, we must make every endeavor to select and promote a number of outstanding cadres about 50 years old, or rather about 40 years old to build the "third echelon" for the central organs and those at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels. Before the current structural reforms, some localities and departments failed to select more reserve cadres in time; thus, they have now been put in a passive position. This is a big lesson. Some people say it is easy to select cadres about 50 years old, but it is difficult to select those about 40. This is a lopsided view. As a matter of fact, there are a great number of good cadres aged about 40 to 50 in all trades and professions throughout the country who have both ability and political integrity, who have been tempered to a certain extent, and who are able and bold to create a new situation. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping point out: "We have a number of gifted persons. The key is to emancipate our minds and to break down old conventions." Therein lies the crux of whether we can build the "third echelon" as soon as possible. In the past few years, some comrades have found it difficult to select ideal cadres from among the people with whom they work. However, after freeing themselves from the influences of "leftist" ideology and the erroneous concepts of "promotion by seniority alone" and "selection of people of perfection," and after vigorously mobilizing the masses to recommend the able and the talented, finally, they easily found a number of middle-aged and young cadres who are qualified to be promoted to leading posts. Not at all surprising, these newly promoted comrades did not fall short of people's expectations; they did better in their work than those designated by the higher authorities. This matter gives us much food for thought. For the sake of the party's cause and prosperity of our country, our old comrades, following the good example of revolutionaries of the older generation, must take seriously the rise or fall of the state, ignore personal gains and losses in the current structural reforms, take the responsibility for the work of building the "third echelon," realize the urgency of the work, emancipate their thinking, break down old conventions, persist in party spirit, oppose factionalism, locate talented people, and do a good job in the succession of the old by the new, so as to make new contributions to the party and people in the new period.

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HU YAOBANG AT PROPAGANDA MEETING TO STUDY DENG

00241449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0905 GMT 24 Jul 83

[By reporter Li Shangzhi]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jul (XINHUA) -- The recently concluded national conference on propaganda work held that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," which has inherited and developed Mao Zedong Thought, is the grand program for national construction and for building socialism with distinctive Chinese features as well as the theoretical basis for formulating the party's lines, principles, and policies. The conference decided that the focal point of our propaganda work from now on is to study and publicize the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The conference, sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, was held in Beijing from 7 to 17 July. Present were directors of the party committee propaganda departments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government as well as responsible persons of various central propaganda, cultural, and educational units.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Xi Zhongxun and Song Rengqiong, members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, met with the comrades from various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. Comrade Hu Yaobang made an important speech on the way of thinking and the style of leadership. Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, delivered an important speech at the conference on the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, made a concluding report to the conference.

The conference discussed the question of how to study and publicize the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The participating comrades held: The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" represents in a concentrated form the views of the correct leadership of the party Central Committee on some major questions in the party and the state in the period from 1975 to 1982. It shows Comrade Deng Xiaoping's creative initiative in solving such major questions as well as his democratic style in pooling the wisdom of the masses, upholding democratic centralism and the mass line, and opposing personality cult and personal arbitrary decisions. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has not only firmly upheld Mao Zedong Thought, criticized the viewpoint of the "two whatevers" and demonstrated his highly scientific approach of seeking truth from facts, but has also solved a series of major questions in our country's socialist revolution and construction. He has not only faithfully upheld and inherited Mao Zedong Thought but has also developed it under new historical conditions. The expositions made in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" of many major questions in the party and the state during this period have enabled our party to maintain its continuity and stability ideologically, politically, and theoretically, and have constituted the solid ideological prop for the unity of the whole party and the people across the country. In a word, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the starting point and the goal in building socialism with distinctive Chinese features. Thoroughly studying this selected works will deepen our understanding of the guidelines set forth in the 12th party congress' documents, and it is not only of great practical guiding significance for further bringing about a new situation in socialist modernization, but also of great historical guiding significance for seeking unity of thinking throughout the party and among the people of all nationalities across the country and for building our country into a modern socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Therefore, putting the stress of our future propaganda work on the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" accords with the requirements of the party and the wishes of the people.

It is an important duty of the propaganda front to organize and guide large numbers of party members, cadres, and people to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" so that they can arm their minds with this selected works and improve their work in various fields by seeking answers to various questions in this works.

The conference called on all areas and departments to do a good job in organizing people to study and publicize the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in the latter part of this year and during the entire period of party consolidation and to use the essence of this selected works to guide party consolidation and other work. Arrangements for all fields of work and various meetings to be held in the latter part of this year should be made according to the central task of studying and publicizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Relevant theses set forth in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" should be materialized in all fields of work and at various meetings. At present, all areas and departments should first organize cadres at and above the county or regimental level into central study groups [zhong xin xue xi xiao zu 0022 1800 1331 5045 1420 4809] or release them from work for a short time to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" from cover to cover in order to enable them to grasp the essence of this selected works and to ideologically make full preparations for party consolidation which will be started in the autumn or winter of this year.

The conference held: It is necessary to study and publicize the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" according to different conditions and to combine the study of these selected works with the study of relevant documents of the party Central Committee and manuscripts and speeches of other responsible comrades of the party Central Committee. For example, while studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opinions on drafting the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," we can restudy the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; while studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's principles for economic construction and the party's major policy decisions since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we can study relevant paragraphs and chapters of Comrade Chen Yun's manuscripts; while studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in the course of party consolidation, we should study the party Constitution.

The conference also discussed and studied other questions in current and future propaganda work.

The conference said: It is necessary to build a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization while building a highly developed material civilization. Building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously is the goal and principle laid down by the 12th party congress. Spiritual civilization consists of cultural development and ideological education. Cultural development should gradually coincide with economic development. The conference stressed that ideological education with communist ideology as its core should be given priority and should dominate cultural development. To dominate the building of material civilization, it is necessary to use communism as a system to guide our work in all fields, including the words and actions of Communist Party members.

The conference urged comrades in the propaganda and the literary and art circles to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Greetings to the Fourth National Congress of Chinese Literary and Art Workers" and "On Questions on the Ideological Front" as well as Comrade Chen Yun's "On the Question of Two Trends of the Party's Literary and Art Workers." Party member-writer-artists in particular should integrate the study of these three articles with the study of the party Constitution, earnestly practice criticism and self-criticism, and constantly measure themselves by the standards of Communist Party members.

The conference pointed out: We need many experts in all spheres and discipline for our construction program. We have very few experts. We should build an enormous army of experts who possess social consciousness. Outstanding experts should be recruited into the party. However, no matter what kind of experts they are and no matter how great their achievements are, once they are admitted into the party, they should always regard themselves first as Communist Party members, act according to the party Constitution, and strive to be qualified Communist Party members.

The conference said: The party should strengthen leadership over literary and art work. The important implication here is that, under the leadership of party committees at all levels, propaganda departments should strengthen their guidance for literary and art work and educate, manage, criticize and supervise party organizations and members of the literary and art front. The questions of leadership and orientation in literary and art work are said to be basically solved if our party member-writer-artists truly act according to the party Constitution. To overcome the weakness and laxity in ideological and political and on the literary and art front, propaganda departments should follow the leadership of party committees at all levels and manage, supervise, and educate party member-writer-artists in accordance with the party Constitution. The propaganda departments of party committees are obliged to do this work.

The conference urged propaganda departments at all levels, which serve as working organs of party committees at all levels, to be good advisers, assistants, and sentries to party committees on the ideological front, familiarize themselves with ideological trends, watch out for trend-setting issues, suggest ways to improve ideological and political work and, under the leadership of the party committees, shoulder the task of doing a good job of ideological and political work and of imparting scientific communism to the people. To accomplish this task, comrades of propaganda departments at all levels should take the overall situation into consideration and assiduously study the party's principles and policies as well as Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The first thing to do now is to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Comrades attending the conference exchanged information and experiences in propaganda work in all localities and resolved to work harder to create a new situation in propaganda work.

DENG LIQUN SPEAKS ON WORKERS, GENERAL EDUCATION

OW240620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 23 Jul 83

[By reporters Yang Jianye and Huang Fengchu]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- The whole party must pay attention to and strengthen the education of staff members and workers and to general education work; departments of all trades and professions throughout the country must conduct an in-depth, sustained and extensive patriotic ideological education. This is a requirement which Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, put forward when speaking at three work meetings held today, namely, the trade union meeting on education of staff members and workers, the third national meeting of trade union cultural halls and clubs, and the national meeting on general education.

Deng Liqun said: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the question of educating the working class. A decision on strengthening the work of educating staff members and workers was promulgated 1 or 2 years ago. Recently an outline of ideological and political work in state-owned enterprises was issued.

Another document, which deals with the mass cultural work in urban areas, will be put out in the near future. All these documents, though they proceed from different angles, are aimed at intensifying the party and government work in educating the working class. The education covers primarily ideological and political education, but there is also the need to raise the working class' level of general education and to increase its knowledge of science and technology. At the same time, the working class should be mentally cultivated in communist ideology and feelings by means of various healthy cultural activities.

Deng Liqun pointed out that our party is a party of the working class, and that it is primarily responsible for the condition of this class. He said: The working class is representative of the advanced relations of production and the advanced productive forces. It is the leading class in a nation of the people's democratic dictatorship and the main force in the program of the four modernizations. Whether the quality of the working class, including its political consciousness, general education background and technological level, can be raised or not is a key factor which determines the speed of our progress toward the four modernizations. In view of this, he stressed that the CPC organizations and party cadres must pay attention to and strengthen the ideological and political education of staff members and workers and their general as well as scientific and technological education and continuously enrich their cultural life. Neglect of these tasks, he added, is neglect of duty.

Speaking of paying attention to and strengthening general education work, Deng Liqun particularly emphasized the need to attach due importance to the training of teachers. He said: In the development of general education, many problems remain to be solved, but the first one is the problem concerning qualified teachers. In planning for the development of general education, education administration departments at all levels are required to give priority to the training of teachers and the improvement of their quality.

Deng Liqun continued: It is said that one-third of the teachers in primary and middle schools of our country are not qualified, and from now on our general education has to be developed to a considerable extent. Because of this, we must first of all make energetic efforts to improve the qualifications of our teachers and to train new ones.

He pointed out: Targets, both quality- and quantity-wise, should be set up for the work of training teachers. First, in several years' time we should see to it that all primary school teachers have the educational level of graduates of secondary teachers schools, that all junior middle school teachers have the educational level of graduates of colleges, including colleges for professional training, and that all senior middle school teachers are graduates of regular universities.

He said: To meet this target, we should have an overall plan with regard to the scale and system of schools for training teachers. How many secondary teachers schools and teachers colleges should we have in the country? How many teachers should a county have in order to have all the school-age children among its population study in primary schools and continue their study until graduation? All such questions should be seriously considered in formulating the plan, which should be carried out step by step.

Deng Liqun pointed out: After we have met the first target, we should advance further. We should strive to attain the second target, which is to have all primary school teachers have the educational level of graduates of teachers colleges. The third target is to have them all have the educational level of graduates of regular universities. He said: If we can meet these targets, after a relatively long period of time the students trained by our schools of general education will be really qualified, and there will be a considerable rise in the educational level of the people of our country.

Deng Lihou expressed the hope that the broad masses of young people will vigorously apply for admission to teachers colleges and schools and devote themselves to the party's educational cause.

Deng Lihou pointed out that there is another important thing in general education, that is, the strengthening of education in patriotism. He said: The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee recently published the "Views on Strengthening Propaganda and Education in Patriotism." It is hoped that people of all trades and professions and all units in the country will seriously make arrangements to study this document. In particular, teachers of primary and middle schools and institutions of higher learning are required to study it in earnest so that a vigorous campaign of patriotic ideological education will be launched among the students in all kinds of schools at all levels.

Deng Lihou continued: From the very beginning of their schooling, primary school students should be given an education with regard to our national flag, emblem and anthem and be educated to warmly love the capital and the territory of the People's Republic of China. They should be made aware of our national anthem and flag, the location of our capital and the shape of our territory. Not only should they be given knowledge in this regard, but work should also be done to cultivate their sentiments so that they will warmly love our national flag and anthem, the capital and the territory of the motherland. They should be made aware that they should stand at attention when the national flag is being hoisted and remain serious when singing the national anthem. We should see to it that from their childhood they uphold the conviction that they can struggle to defend the dignity of our national flag and anthem and the integrity of our territory and that they can even sacrifice their lives for these purposes if necessary.

Deng Lihou emphatically pointed out: In carrying out the general education work from now on, year after year and generation after generation, we must give such patriotic ideological education to our students. This is a task of prime and far-reaching importance. This is also a requirement for education of staff members and workers and for comrades of all trades and professions and at all posts. In the course of their work and using various methods, they also should conduct patriotic education to raise the patriotic awareness and cultivate the patriotic feelings of other people.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATION

06240632 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, said today at the school's 1983 graduation ceremony that it is imperative to discover and train young and middle-aged cadres who are 30-40 years old with both ability and political integrity so as to successfully build the third echelon of the cadre ranks.

Wang Zhen said: All comrades should fully understand the far-reaching significance of the policy decision on the three echelons of the cadre ranks put forward by the CPC Central Committee. The third echelon will consist of those capable cadres who are in the prime of life to be promoted to leadership posts. The three-echelon way of improving leading bodies is a strategic concept of our party. The three echelons should follow one after another and should coordinate with each other. This is an important measure to ensure the long period of order and stability of our country and the sustained and continued implementation of our state and party policies.

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Referring to the party consolidation work to be started in the autumn-winter period of this year, Wang Zhen said: Studying "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a major task in order to be mentally prepared for the party consolidation work. It is of vital significance to the unification of thinking in the whole party. I hope that all of you will seriously study these works and related documents.

YU QIULI URGES ARMY TO STUDY DENG'S WORKS

0W240420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, has urged the commanders and fighters of the whole Army to respond to the party Central Committee's call to conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and incisively understand the Marxist ideological, political, and organizational lines expounded by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. On this basis and considering the practical conditions of each unit and department, further study should be made of his theses on Army building; then concrete conclusions should be reached and resolute efforts made to implement them.

Yu Qiuli made these remarks at the cadres meeting called by the General Political Department on the afternoon of 22 July. He said: The publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an important policy decision made by the party Central Committee for strengthening party building and triumphantly promoting the cause of socialism. Urgently needed for creating a new situation in all fields of work, it reflects the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities of the whole country. The 10 speeches related to Army building contained in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," manifest Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important thinking about Army building in the new historical period. The speeches occupy an important position in the "Selected Works." From these 10 speeches we can see that both during his struggle against the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique or after the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping always paid close attention to Army building as an important task and spent enormous energies and efforts for this purpose. To the whole Army he set forth the general goal of becoming a revolutionary, modernized, and regularized Army. For the whole Army he formulated principles, policies, and measures for realizing this goal and clearly pointed out the correct direction for the Army's advance in the new historical period. This has aroused the initiative and creativeness of the commanders and fighters of the whole Army and is playing an increasingly important mobilizing and guiding role in Army building.

After making a general account of the twists and turns experienced by our Army in revolutionization, modernization, and regularization over the past 30 years, Yu Qiuli pointed out that by reviewing both positive and negative experience we can really understand the tremendous significance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's general principle of building a strong, modernized, regularized, and revolutionized Army. This principle sums up our historical experience in Army building and also absorbs whatever is good of other countries' experience in army building today. This is adopting and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking in the new historical condition. We must value this correct guiding principle, which has been obtained at a heavy price, and we must strive for its realization.

Yu Qiuli said: After a preliminary study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theses on building a strong, modernized, regularized, and revolutionized Army, he feels that we should emphatically understand the contents of the following 10 aspects: 1) We must conduct overall consolidation [zheng dun 2419 7319] of the Army and make good preparation against a war of aggression. 2) The Army should be the model in implementing the party's line, principle, and policies. 3) We should base ourselves on the principle of the weaker force defeating the stronger and adopt the strategic principle of active defense. 4) The cadre ranks, in particular the leading bodies, must be more revolutionary,

younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. 5) the Army's organizational structure must be reformed. 6) We must quickly improve the Army's weapons and equipment within the capability of the present national strength. 7) Education and training must be raised to a strategic status. 8) We must study science and culture and train useful persons for the dual purpose of serving the Army and local governments. 9) We must establish and improve all rules and regulations to accelerate the Army's regularization. 10) In political work, we must carry forward the fine tradition, study the new situation and solve new problems so as to increase our fighting capability.

He said: The fundamental guiding ideology permeating Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theses on Army building is the integration of universal Marxist principles with the practical condition of our Army to build a People's Army of Chinese characteristics capable of fighting a modern war while first taking into consideration the condition of our country and Army. In practice and theory, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's contributions to our Army building show that he is the model in adhering to the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, in strictly following and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking and in inheriting and carrying forward the fine tradition of our Army.

Yu Qiuli said: After the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the leadership at all levels of the Army have attached great importance to it and made it a major task in the Army's ideological building to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The study campaign is extensively and intensively launched throughout the Army. He said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and along the correct line pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping for our Army building in the new period, our Army will certainly become the great wall of steel guarding the socialist motherland and an important force in promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization must as the party and the people expect it to be.

PLA LEADER'S ARTICLE CRITICIZES LEFTIST TRENDS

HK251136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Yang Baibing [2799 4101 0393], deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA units: "Carry Out Deepgoing Elimination of 'Leftist' Influence, Further Correct the Ideological Line"]

[Text] Continuing To Eliminate "Leftist" Influence Remains a Serious Political Task

Since the third plenary session, our PLA units have done a lot of work in eliminating "leftist" influence and correcting the ideological line and have scored marked success in this effort. However, judging by the actual situation, the task of eliminating "leftist" influence remains very heavy and still needs very great effort.

First, we must see that "leftist" influences lasted a long time and had a profound effect. Beginning in the latter part of the 1950's, for over 20 years, our party made "leftist" mistakes on many occasions; in particular, during the "Great Cultural Revolution" these mistakes developed into overall and protracted serious mistakes. Certain of our comrades, living in a "leftist" environment for a long time, were deeply affected by "leftist" influences. The young comrades grew up during this period and accepted many "leftist" things. Comrades who had taken part in revolution for a relatively long time were similarly subject to many "leftist" influences. In these historical conditions, many comrades gradually formed certain "leftist" concepts. In viewing problems or dealing with matters, they are accustomed to seeing things with "leftist" eyes and applying "leftist" judgments and patterns. Hence, a great deal of arduous work still needs to be done in order to systematically eliminate "leftist" influences and to further emancipate our minds.

Second, although people's understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies has been continually enhanced in recent years, there are still many muddled ideas. Certain comrades not only fail to understand certain policies recently formulated, but even harbor doubts and worries of various kinds regarding policies that have been proved completely correct in several years of practice, always feeling that these are not in accord with the socialist orientation. Why do these problems still exist even now? An important reason is that in our work, we have laid stress on political attitude and political discipline (these are, of course, correct) but have failed to make sufficient effort to bring order out of chaos in ideology. We must make great efforts in systematically eliminating "leftist" influences. Without ideological unity, there is no firm ideological basis for maintaining political unity.

Third, judging by the actual state of work in the PLA units, "leftist" influence is very deep there too. At present, the whole party and the whole country are vigorously carrying our reform, and the tasks of the Armed Forces in this respect are also very heavy. Only by seriously eliminating "leftist" influences and breaking "leftist" fetters can we speed up the pace of reform and create a new situation in work in the PLA units.

Profoundly Understand the Essence and Harmfulness of "Leftism," Eliminate the Erroneous Idea That "Left" Is Better Than Right.

A major issue affecting our efforts to eliminate "leftist" influence is that certain comrades always feel that "left" is better than right, and so they are not sensitive to "leftist" things and lack a sense of urgency and awareness in eliminating them.

A major reason why "left" is said to be better than right is the common expression, " 'left' is a problem of method, while right is a problem of standpoint." The main reason why these comrades take this view is that they are still not very clear about the meaning and essence of "left" and right. The "left" and right we speak of now, which mean "leftist" errors and rightist errors, generally refer to erroneous political guiding ideology within the party which deviates from Marxist principles. Here, we should now draw a strict demarcation line: We cannot confuse "leftist" and rightist mistakes within the party with "leftist" and rightist currents of thought in society. So-called erroneous "leftist" trends are mainly expressed as ideology exceeding the bounds of objective reality, exaggerating the subjective forces, forcing ourselves to do things now that can only be done in the future, being impatient for success, and pressing ahead in a blind and reckless fashion. So-called erroneous rightist trends are mainly expressed as thinking lagging behind reality, being unable to forge ahead in the wake of changed objective conditions, and even trying to go into reverse. As far as their ideological sources are concerned, both "leftism" and rightism are characterized by separating subjective from objective and understanding from practice, and both are subjectivist. It is obviously incorrect to hold that " 'left' is a problem of method, while right is a problem of standpoint." Of course, we cannot say either that everyone with "leftist" or rightist thinking, no matter to what extent, has a problem of political standpoint. The "leftist" things found among many people are problems of ideological understanding.

There are also some comrades who hold that " 'leftism' means to want revolution, while rightism opposes revolution, and so 'left' is better than right." This way of putting it is also wrong. It should be acknowledged that certain comrades in the party who have made "leftist" mistakes objectively desired to make a success of revolution, but their "revolutionary nature" was by no means the revolutionary nature of the proletariat, and they frequently displayed a kind of extreme revolutionary fanaticism and set extreme revolutionary demands, lacking the scientific approach of the proletariat in seeking truth from facts.

Lenin criticized these people thus: "Their slogans are very pretty, alluring, and intoxicating, but they are completely without basis." In another aspect, the question of whether the revolutionary cause can succeed is by no means determined by subjective desires. The key lies in seeing whether or not we can carry out the correct line, principles, and policies that accord with objective reality. If the line is wrong, then no matter how good the objective desires are, it is impossible to win victory in revolution, and it might even happen that serious damage is done. Hence, we cannot say that "leftism" is good and correct just because "leftism" wants revolution. People have a relatively clear idea of the nature and consequences of rightist mistakes. Rightism within the party is a very dangerous trend, and gravely rightist trends will spell an end to the revolution. However, we cannot, without making an analysis, describe all those with rightist thinking as opposing the revolution, and still less can we equate those who have made rightist errors with counterrevolutionaries. To equate rightist error with being counterrevolutionary is to seriously confuse a concept expressing different trends within the party with a concept expressing different political forces in society. The motive of certain comrades in our party with rightist viewpoints cannot be said to be unrevolutionary. Hence, it is not scientific to sweepingly describe "leftism" as wanting revolution and rightism as not wanting or opposing revolution, and still less can we draw the conclusion that "'left' is better than right."

Since the notion that "left" is better than right is erroneous, why has it lasted so long and had such widespread influence in our revolutionary ranks? Apart from causes in ideology and understanding, there is also a profound social and historical root. After the founding of the state, due to a lack of deepgoing research into what is scientific socialism and also to extreme abnormality in party life, only rightism, and not "leftism," was attacked when we opposed erroneous trends, and opposition to rightism became more and more fierce. This encouraged the growth of the idea of rather "left" than right, with the result that "leftist" errors developed to an ever more serious degree.

Closely Integrate Theory With Ideology and Practical Work and Eliminate "Leftist" Influence in a Deepgoing Way

In order to eliminate "leftist" influence ideologically and in our work, it is necessary to pay particular attention to solving the following two questions:

1. Set things to rights ideologically and theoretically and fully understand the socialist character of the various policies of the party.

Over the past few years, the formulation of every policy and the implementation of every reform have often resulted in some misunderstandings and doubts among a few comrades. For example, when we talk about the production responsibility system in agriculture, they will think that this is tantamount to the division of the fields and going it alone; when we talk about allowing some people to become rich before others, they are afraid that this will lead to polarization; when we talk about transporting goods from a long distance away for sale, they will relate this with speculation and profiteering; when we talk about implementing the bonus system, they will relate this with material incentive; and when we talk about attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals, they are afraid that this will lead to belittling the workers, peasants, and soldiers. After several years' of political study, particularly the education of practice, they have notably deepened their understanding and have overcome, to a large extent, their skepticism and worries. However, some comrades still take a skeptical attitude in their heart of hearts, being afraid that these policies do not conform to the socialist orientation and principles.

This shows that some of our comrades still fail to make clear the distinction between the previous policies and those laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to grasp the correct criteria for judging the character of a policy, and to understand how to abide by the socialist orientation and road. It is thus clear that if we fail to raise our ideological and theoretical level so that all comrades can fully understand the socialist character of the party's existing policies, it will be very difficult to reach genuine unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

The fundamental reason for some comrades to take a skeptical attitude toward the character of the party's policies lies in their failure to understand profoundly the change of the party's line and policies. These comrades still regard some "leftist" theories and concepts as criteria for judging what is right and what is wrong. If they apply these criteria in judging the party's policies, they will surely form the erroneous views of these policies being "leaning to one side," "rightist," and "retrogressing." In order to solve this question fundamentally, it is imperative to discard thoroughly the shackles of "leftist" ideas. There is also another case. Due to incorrect methods of thinking, some comrades also take a skeptical attitude toward the character of the party's policies. Perhaps they have noted the shortcomings of certain policies or some deviations or negative factors in the implementation of the policies and thus feel doubtful about them. We should not say in general terms that this has been caused by "leftist" influence, for this is nothing but a question of how to deal with the relations between the principal and secondary aspects and between the overall and partial situations. So long as we have a correct ideological line and soberly understand the socialist character of these policies, we shall be able to deal with the shortcomings and problems in the course of their implementation in a correct manner.

2. Lay a good ideological foundation in creating a new situation in strengthening the Army units through the elimination of "leftist" influence.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee explicitly pointed out that although the party had accomplished the task of setting things to rights in the party's guiding ideology, the various departments, localities, and fronts are still far from accomplishing the tasks of setting things to rights in guiding ideology. Our aim is to establish a correct guiding ideology through the elimination of "leftist" influence so that we can advance along a correct path in our work.

In eliminating "leftist" influence in the guiding ideology of our work, it is necessary to integrate ourselves with the specific practice of our work. We should make a specific analysis of the actual conditions in our work, conscientiously sum up both positive and negative historical experiences, and earnestly rectify "leftist" influence so that our ideology conforms to reality in a more satisfactory way. For example, some comrades have not completely eliminated the influence of "giving prominence to politics." When engaging in political work, they do not sufficiently stress its role as a guarantee, and when engaging in military training, they still "have a lingering fear and are afraid of deviating to one side and demonstrating a purely military viewpoint." There are also questions of belittling specialization and technical work in logistics work. We do not attach sufficient importance to science, culture, and education, and lack energetic measures. In the utilization of cadres, we also have the problem of paying great importance to qualifications and records of service but looking down upon educational level. In our work styles and methods, the phenomena of "doing things in a rigid way regardless of the actual conditions and of rushing headlong into mass action" still occur from time to time. All these should be continuously straightened out and solved in our work.

We must make sure that we are taking a realistic and practical attitude in eliminating "leftist" influence in the guiding ideology for our actual work. There are various causes for different malpractices in our work, and we cannot attribute all these malpractices to the "leftist" influence. It is not necessary to label everything as "leftist" or rightist, or even to label something which actually has nothing to do with the "leftist" influence as "leftist," since such a practice will confuse the problem and put people at a loss as to what to do.

Conscientiously Sum Up Experiences and Firmly Uphold the Ideological Line of Seeking Truth From Facts

In order to truly uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, we should concentrate our efforts on three problems at present.

First, we must break the trammel of book worship. Those "leftist" mistakes committed by our party always had a bearing on book worship. Under the longstanding influence of book worship, some comrades have acquired the habit of proceeding in everything from instructions in books, have gotten used to implementing mechanically the directives from the superior and to copy mechanically the experiences of other units in disregard of specific conditions, and thus have cultivated the concept and style of "regarding the instructions in books and the directives of the superior as the sole principle to be followed while disregarding the actual situation." This tendency toward book worship, characterized by ossification of thinking, is a very bad style. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "If a party, a country, or a nation just proceeds in everything from the instructions in books, has its thinking ossified, and promotes superstition, its life will come to an end and the party and the country will perish." We must continue to cast off the trammels of book worship, emancipate our minds, and uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. We must adhere to the principle of proceeding from the actual situation in all cases, whether in analyzing problems or in doing actual work. Only in this way can we do a pioneer job, give full play to our vitality and our special characteristics, and thus create a new situation in our work.

Second, we must abolish the force of habit which sticks to old ways. Sticking to old ways, in its proper meaning, denotes those ideas and acts which fail to keep pace with the development of the situation. It should be regarded as a rightist ideological tendency in terms of its form. Then why do we have to mention and call for eliminating it while we are engaging in clearing away "leftist" influence? The reason is that, due to the longstanding "leftist" influence, most of the old conventions which exist in reality and are reflected in our thinking are, in fact, "leftist" ideas. To quite a large extent, those who stick to old ways at present are upholding those old "leftist" ideas. Of course, these old ideas also include some which used to be correct but have become out of fashion and are no longer applicable to the new situation. The opposite side of the conservative force is the force which advocates reform and pioneering effort. Therefore, in order to eliminate the force of habit which sticks to old ways, it is necessary to foster the bold idea of reform. Being courageous in carrying out reform is one of the characteristics of revolutionaries. In the new historical period, we must adopt the guiding ideology, which is of great significance, that socialist society still needs to carry out reform in various fields. All old conventions and old styles which do not conform with the new historical tasks and revolutionary practice must be resolutely cast aside. All new ideas, new creations, and new experiences which are in keeping with the interests of the people and the needs of the times must be well received and strongly supported. As long as we are not contented with the status quo and the old conventions but really embrace the idea of reform, we will certainly be able to accept readily and carry out more conscientiously the principles and policies characterized by the spirit of reform which were laid down by the party after the third plenary session.

Third, we must get rid of all selfish ideas and personal considerations. The lack of conscientiousness of some of our comrades in eliminating "leftist" influence is also due to their selfish ideas and personal considerations, apart from their failing in understanding. Some of these comrades fear that in negating "leftist" influences, they will negate, as well, their own history and their previous achievements. This shows that the elimination of "leftist" influence not only shakes them up but also affects their actual interests. Failing to overcome individualism, we will not be able to carry out objective analysis and studies of the situation and to sum up experiences in a practical and realistic way. It must be pointed out that in eliminating "leftist" influence, we do not intend to attack anybody, nor to get even with anybody. Our purpose is to distinguish between right and wrong and to sum up experiences to that we can do a better job in the future.

YANG SHANGKUN LAUDS RECTIFICATION OF PARTY STYLE

HK250230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 4

[Report by Jiang Qingzho and Zhang Jingfa: "Yang Shangkun Lauds Party Committee of a Certain Army of the Beijing PLA Units for Doing Well in Rectification of Party Style"]

[Text] The party committee of a certain army of the Beijing PLA units did a good job in the rectification of party style and made good progress in the first 3 months of this year. Recently, after listening to the report by the party committee of the army, Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, lauded the party committee for "adopting correct policy and measure, doing a good job, and achieving good results" in rectification of party style.

In accordance with the spirit of the series of instructions from Comrade Deng Xiaoping on strengthening the party organization and rectifying party style, the party committee of the army conscientiously drew a lesson from the past in inner-party struggle, carried out the instructions on reform, resolutely rejected "leftist" practice and upheld ideological education as its principal guideline. The measures they adopted are: They have fully mobilized the masses and gained their support, avoiding a mass movement. They have solved the problem of the unhealthy party style practiced by a few number of people. They have adopted various forms of letting people say what they think is right, avoiding the practice of extensive democracy and raising a hue and cry. They have clarified the ideological problem and thrashed out the rights and wrongs, avoiding the practice of criticizing others from the higher plane of principle. They have set high and strict demands on themselves, corrected mistakes, and avoided acting in a superficial way, while not exceeding the proper limits in righting a wrong.

The party committee of the army persisted in ideological education and took it as the key link for rectifying the party style. During the rectification which lasted for 3 months, they used half of the time to carry out education in basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, education in line, principles, and policies, and education in basic party knowledge and the standard for party membership. All party members have read documents totaling 200,000 characters. They have taken notes and integrated their thought with practice. They have discussed special topics of universal significance for the party members. During the discussion they spoke their minds freely, made a clear distinction between right and wrong, refuted the erroneous theory of the "remoteness of communism" and enhanced their faith in communism. Having refuted the wrong views which held that "left" is better than right," they have politically and ideologically increased their awareness in maintaining unity with the CEP Central Committee. They have analyzed the character of individualism and its harmfulness under the new historical conditions.

They have refuted the wrong views which protected individualism, such as "everybody has the spirit of selfishness, which is not scandalous," "an honest person will suffer losses, while individualism will bring benefit," and "a person is justified in seeking personal privileges, because he has made a contribution to the revolution." Having discredited egoism, they have enhanced their ability to overcome and to resist unhealthy tendencies.

The members of the CPC Committee and the party members of the leading organs of the army have fully practiced democracy, criticism, and self-criticism, thrashed out the rights and wrongs, and united with their comrades through discussion, group meetings, heart-to-heart talks among individuals and summing up ideological experience. To help those who have made serious mistakes and to help them to admit their mistakes and to correct them, they adopted the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient." During the rectification, they adopted a scientific attitude and stuck to the principle of seeking truth from facts. Those who made mistakes were requested to correct them in a rational way. They refused to demand uniformity in everything. The practice of "carrying out rectification without making others suffer" encouraged the leading cadres and party members of leading organs.

A new encouraging situation has emerged after the party rectification. They seriously handled the problems on which people had a lot of complaints, such as problems of violating housing regulations, private use of public automobiles, abuse of power to arrange schooling for their children, promotion of cadres, illegal transfer of work and violating financial regulations, and so on. Nobody was exempted. The CPC committee and the party members of the leading organs of the army gave up the "study of relationships", and blocked backdoor dealings.

For the past 3 months they have refused to act on 99 external matters which violated policies and infringed upon the interests of the party. At the same time, the CPC committee of the army has strengthened democratic centralism and adopted measures to strengthen and improve the party committee leadership. In accordance with the requirement of the new party Constitution, everybody is doing his best to act as a qualified party member or cadre. This has enhanced the prestige of the party and strengthened the fighting power of the party organization.

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION OFFICIAL ON HOUSING ABUSE

OW230911 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently answered questions by reporters of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, RENMIN RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO on the implementation of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's open letter on resolutely curbing unhealthy tendencies in building and distributing houses among party members and cadres.

Question: Nearly 5 months have passed since the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued an open letter in February this year to leading cadres at all levels of party and government organs and enterprises throughout the country on curbing the unhealthy tendencies in building and distributing houses among party members and cadres. Can you comment on the progress in implementation at various localities?

Answer: After the "open letter" was published, many local party organs carried out propaganda education and investigation simultaneously; typical cases were dealt with accordingly and good results achieved in implementing the "open letter." The housing situation, involving cadres above the district, county, and bureau level, has been basically investigated, and numerous cases have been properly handled. This is important in curbing the unhealthy tendencies of "seeking personal gain by abusing authority."

However, we should also note that some places have not been doing the job earnestly; several places and units have failed to implement the letter in a timely manner; there are still "blind spots;" some cadres are taking a wait-and-see attitude in an attempt to leave things to chance.

Question: What are the main reasons for achieving noticeable results in the short time since the publication of the "open letter?"

Answer: The "open letter" was published and is being implemented in the course of strengthening education work among party members, primarily on the new party Constitution, in keeping with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. Party committees at all levels have attached great importance to this work and have made special efforts to carry it out as a task in rectifying the party style; some party committees have looked on correcting the unhealthy tendencies as a breakthrough to be made in rectifying the party style and adopted the method of open appeal investigation and handling under the direct supervision of the masses. This is the main reason faster and more noticeable results have been achieved.

Question: What is the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's plan for further implementing the "open letter?"

Answer: Various areas and departments did a great deal of preliminary work in this connection, but more follow-up work should be done, particularly during the third quarter. Special efforts should be made to vacate and return houses once the problems are investigated and identified, so that they can be settled by mid-October. Teams should be organized to investigate the "blind spots." Once they are discovered, no "blind spots" should be allowed to exist. Unhealthy tendencies and lawless acts in departments in charge of building, distributing, and managing houses must be investigated and strictly dealt with. It does not help to take a wait-and-see attitude and leave things to chance. Discipline inspection departments should never slacken their efforts and should do this job earnestly, well, and thoroughly. The "open letter" suggested that those who made a clean break and cleared out before 1 July might be dealt with lightly or might be exempted from punishment. This point must be earnestly implemented. As to those who were discovered after 1 July, especially those who continued to resist, they should be closely watched and thoroughly investigated; heavy penalties should be imposed on them, in accordance with the demands in the "open letter," and their names should be announced to the people. It goes without saying that if those comrades who committed mistakes in building and distributing houses can make a clean breast of it, clear out of the houses they occupied and mend their ways on their own initiative, they will still be dealt with lightly according to the gravity of their mistakes and in the spirit of dealing leniently.

Question: How would one be considered to have "cleared out on one's own initiative?"

Answer: By clearing out on one's own initiative, we mean one must first of all turn over or clear out of, voluntarily and in accordance with the relevant policies, the house built illegally or the extra house occupied. On this issue, no leadership should, or has any right to, arbitrarily make a "not to be repeated" excuse and let those cadres gain unfair advantage from "making self-criticism for a while, but enjoying comfort for life." By clearing out on one's own initiative, we mean clearing out, not only economically but also ideologically. Comrades who committed mistakes in this area should seriously engage in self-criticism.

Question: How should those occupying housing in excess of established standards be dealt with?

Answer: Housing is one of the current problems of deep concern among the broad masses. The solution to this problem requires comprehensive work. In implementing the "open letter," discipline inspection departments must make special efforts to investigate and deal with issues infringing on state and collective properties, occupying land excessively, occupying farmland for housing, and other issues, such as building houses of an excessively high standard covering a large area for a few leading cadres, acquiring extra houses by improper means, and offering and accepting bribes in building and distributing houses. In the meantime, they should actively support the administrative rules and reform measures of the government departments regarding building, distributing, and managing houses. A responsible person of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection made a statement on 4 July this year about collecting additional rent for the extra houses occupied. We think this is a reasonable and feasible way of solving the problem of houses above the established standards and should be implemented on a trial basis. Those who occupy houses in excess of the established standards must turn over the excess portion on their own initiative or pay additional rent for the excess portion. We must be concerned about the weal and woe of the people and have a mass viewpoint. Of course, to deal with those who violated law and discipline and built and distributed houses with evil intent, we must not only apply the measure of collecting additional rent, but must also use other economic and organizational measures.

YU QIULI, HU QILI VISIT PLA EXHIBITION

OW250522 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 23 Jul 83

[By reporter Liu Nanchang]

[Excerpts] [No place name given] 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli and Hu Qili, members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, this morning visited an exhibition held by the Central Guard Unit on "studying science, learning to read and write, and training persons of ability qualified for both military and civilian jobs." Yu Qiuli and Hu Qili spoke highly of this PLA training effort and hailed it as a great contribution to the building of the two civilizations.

After the visit, Yu Qiuli and Hu Qili told the responsible comrades of the guard unit their opinion on how to further promote the work of learning to read and write and training persons of ability qualified for both military and civilian jobs.

Xu Xin, deputy chief of staff of the General Staff Department, joined Yu and Hi in visiting the exhibition.

ANHUI GUIDELINES FOR POSTFLOOD SOCIAL ORDER

OW242112 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The Politics and Law Commission of the provincial CPC Committee called a provincial telephone meeting on the afternoon of 21 July to relay and implement the guidelines embodied in the instructions of central leading comrades and make arrangements for strengthening social order. The meeting stressed that more efforts should be made to deal with criminal elements and strengthen social order, particularly in the stricken areas to ensure smooth progress in production and relief work in the aftermath of flood disasters and to bring about a stable and unified political situation.

Cheng Guanghua, secretary of the Politics and Law Commission of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting which was chaired by Liu Lianmin, deputy secretary of the Politics and Law Commission of the provincial CPC Committee.

The meeting pointed out that three other meetings had been called in the province since May this year to discuss social order and the problem of not dealing strictly enough with criminal elements and of doing things promptly. No problems have been solved, however. In some areas hit by the flood, there are numerous problems of social order.

To effect the guidelines of the decision of central leading comrades and the provincial CPC Committee, the telephone meeting called on various localities to pay attention to the following:

1. Resolute efforts should be made to suppress counterrevolutionary sabotage activities and deal telling blows to provincial criminal elements and those who commit economic crimes. Those who commit crimes must be detected in a timely manner so that no one escapes the law and remains at large.
2. It is necessary to do a good job in keeping social order in the stricken areas and resolutely suppress and sanction those who commit crimes by taking advantage of the flood situation. Public security and judiciary organs must work together with propaganda and other departments concerned to broadly publicize the law and call on the people to obey the law and cooperate to surmount the disasters. To maintain social order in the stricken areas, steps must be taken to alert the people to be watchful for looting by criminal elements who take advantage of the flood situation.
3. Vigorous steps must be taken to strengthen law enforcement and public security contingents in order to raise their fighting strength. It is also necessary to set right the ideological line, purify the organization, and improve the style of work and keep in step politically with the CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to thoroughly study relevant CPC Central Committee instructions to unify thinking, understanding, and action and examine work in the light of actual conditions. Conscientious efforts should be made to solve the problem of not dealing strictly enough with criminal elements and to resolutely implement the principle of dealing harshly and promptly with criminal elements according to the law and to implement various measures for comprehensive control in order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in maintaining social order.

HUAI RIVER WATER LEVEL KEEPS RISING IN ANHUI

OW241321 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] After the main rain belt over our province moved northward on 18 July, it has lingered back and forth over Huaibei and both banks of the Huai River. As torrential rains fell all over the upper reaches and branches of the Huai River, the water level at such stations as (Wangjiaba), (Runheji), Zhenyangguan, and Huainan has risen steeply. At 1400 today, the water level at the (Wangjiaba) station was 27.76 meters, 1.26 meters above the warning line. It is expected that at 0800 on 25 July, the water level there will reach 28.66 meters, the maximum bearable line. All localities along the Huai River should step up their antiflood efforts.

PLA UNITS AID ANTIFLOOD WORK IN NANJING AREA

OW231301 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units are enthusiastically supporting antiflood work in Nanjing's (Shangjinhe) area and rushing to deal with the emergency situation there. The Changjiang embankments from (Lianhuadi) to (Shuangchadi) in this area are relatively weak. Should there be a breach, the floodwater would threaten the factories and government buildings in the vicinity.

To combat the third Changjiang crest approaching this city, the Nanjing PLA units have dispatched 900 commanders and fighters. They began to reinforce the river embankments in various sections yesterday afternoon. By late night, a contingent of some 300 men had completed a 350 cubic meters' earthwork and fulfilled the task of reinforcing 100 meters of embankment. Early this morning, the contingent sent 200 men to safeguard the dangerous sections of the embankment in the area.

JIANGSU CARRIES OUT ANTIFLOOD PRECAUTIONS

OW231253 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] According to a report by this station, torrential rains have fallen continuously in areas north of the Huaihe and on both sides of the Subei General Irrigation Canal in our province. More than 2 million cadres and masses have urgently engaged in the struggle to resist flooding and drain waterlogged fields. As a result of the torrential rains which fell in areas north of the Huaihe from 18 to 22 July, large tracts of farmland were flooded or waterlogged and some civilian houses and plants were inundated.

On 21 July, Vice Governor Ling Qihong and responsible comrades of the provincial flood control and drought prevention command went separately to Huaiyin and other cities to inspect and guide the antiflood work. Responsible comrades of the various cities and counties have also gone hurriedly, one after another, to the forefront of the struggle to resist flooding and drain waterlogged fields. Peixian County changed the tasks of the three current meetings in the county into planning the struggle and established five flood control subcommands at (Yehe), (Zhougunhe) and some city areas. Lianshui County Flood Control and Drought Prevention Command sent all its personnel, except two comrades who remained in the office, to communes, production brigades and production teams to lead the people in the task of draining waterlogged fields.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
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To support the waterlogged areas in draining water, Jiangdu, Huaian, (Shigang) and other large water pumping stations, as well as fixed pumping stations and mobile pumps and equipment in the waterlogged areas, were all put onto the drainage task. The provincial flood control and drought prevention group has also joined in support by lending an over 30,000-hp pump to the areas. Sluice gates in all localities were opened to drain water. The water stored within the (Sanhe) sluice in Hongze Lake rushed out at 5,000 cubic meter per second. The four major ports along the sea coast are draining water day and night. All localities are urgently dredging the drainage canals and dismantling drought-prevention dams. Huaiyin City has dismantled over 20,000 [words indistinct] and removed over 400 km of weed from the canals.

Currently, over 25,000 cadres are leading over 2.6 million people in carrying out the struggle to drain waterlogged fields in the areas north of the Huaihe and on both sides of the general irrigation canal. The PLA has also sent commanders and fighters to support the localities. Some people in (Shidi) Commune, Xinyi County, who were surrounded by floods, were safely evacuated by the bridging company of the PLA unit stationed in the locality after an emergency rescue operation. Currently, the rain depression is still moving back and forth in the Yimeng Mountain area north of the Huaihe and the Changjiang and Huaihe areas. All localities are closely watching the development of the rain and water situation and are making preparations for the worst in order to be well-prepared to fight extensive flooding and waterlogging.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI INSPECTS DIKES IN LAKE AREA

OW231035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 22 Jul 83

[By reporters Ma Zhongming and Yang Mushou]

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- The third flood crest of the Changjiang passed Jiujiang on 21 July, and the water level of the Changjiang from Jiujiang and Hukou to the Poyang Lake has started to subside. The 1.3 million army men and people vigilantly guarding the 1,000 li-long dikes along the Changjiang and around lakes, combating floods day and night throughout Jiangxi for more than two weeks, have resisted another heavy post-liberation flood with initial success.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, and Provincial Governor Zhao Zengyi went to the river and lake areas by boat to check on the dangerous dike sections and take charge of antiflood work. With the drop in the water level, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have ordered most of the manpower to continue guarding dikes and organized the rest to rush-harvest and rush-plant crops, wherever the flood has subsided.

JIANGXI COMFORT GROUP VISITS ANTIFLOOD WORKERS

OW231007 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The broad masses of cadres, people, and PLA commanders and fighters, working at the antiflood and disaster-relief forefront in Boyang County, were warmly greeted and comforted by a subgroup of the Jiangxi Provincial Comfort Group, according to a report by this station's correspondent (Chen Donglai). The subgroup was dispatched to Shangrao Prefecture to express sympathy and solicitude for the flood-affected people in the prefectural area.

(Wu Yaojing, leader of the subgroup and political commissar of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District, and deputy leaders (Wang Ying), (Huang Chengfa), (Wang Ye) and (Wan Shaofeng) arrived at (Shuangfengwei) on the morning of 18 July to inspect the dangerous dike sections. They joined more than 3,000 armymen and civilians in repairing and reinforcing the embankments there. (Wu Yaojing) extended his regards to the 32114 detachment sent by the Fuzhou PLA units to support the antiflood operations in this province.

Members of the subgroup arrived at (Yaobu) Commune by boat on the morning of 19 July. While inspecting the flood damage there, they expressed sympathy and solicitude for the nearly 10,000 local people seeking temporary shelter on the embankments. They sat side by side with the local commune members in their straw-woven shelters and chatted with them intimately, urging them to brace up, restore production and help the victims tide over this natural disaster when the floodwater ebbs so that they can rebuild their homes.

SHANDONG FOURTH PROVINCIAL CPC CONGRESS ENDS 22 JULY

SK240830 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Recorded report on the closing of the Four Shandong Provincial CPC Congress]

[Excerpts] Comrade Su Yiran said in his closing speech: After the closing of this congress, party organizations at all levels and the many party members across the province should extensively and penetratingly propagate the guidelines of this congress and unite and lead the people throughout the province to strive for the fulfillment of the tasks set forth by this congress and for the fundamental turn for the better in our province's financial and economic situations, in social conduct and in the party style, along the course charted by the 12th CPC Congress.

Comrade Su Yiran stressed: To accomplish the tasks set forth by this congress, the most basic thing is to further unite the spirit and actions of the many party members, cadres, and masses with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and with the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. All fronts at all levels across the province should organize party members, cadres and the masses to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At present, conscientious efforts should be made to study well the selected works of Deng Xiaoping, the works of other leading comrades of the central authorities, and the relevant documents of the central authorities and closely integrate that study with the practical situation. Continued efforts should be made to eliminate erroneous leftist ideas and the negative influence caused by the 10-year domestic turmoil so as to accomplish in terms of ideology and practical work, the task of setting right things which had been thrown into disorder. It is necessary to enhance consciousness in adhering to the four basic principles so as to better implement the line, principles, and policies defined by the CPC Central Committee in all items of work. To enact the tasks set forth by this congress, we must actually shift the focus of the whole party's work to economic construction, further strengthen the unity inside and outside the party, dare to carry out reform and to open up a path for advancing, and have a new ideology, a new attitude, and a new workstyle.

Comrade Su Yiran said: [Begin recording] Our party organizations at all levels and all leading cadres must be diligent in their studies, know how to study, strive to master the scientific knowledge for the four modernizations, and understand the practical experiences in this regard. They must have lofty ideas and high goals in developing the four modernizations. It is necessary to go down to reality in order to conduct investigations and research and strive to solve the problems in the practical work.

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It is also necessary to adhere to the mass line, maintain close ties with the masses, become one with the masses, set an example in everything, and become models for the masses. Only by so doing can we score new achievements in all items of our work and add new luster to our great cause. I now declare the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Congress successfully closed. [applause] [end recording]

A total of 811 full delegates attended the meeting held on the morning of 22 July. Attending the meeting were Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Yang Yanyin, Zhou Zhenxing, Cui Weilin, Zheng Weimin, and Xu Shulin, comrades of the Standing Committee of the Presidium of the Congress. Present at the meeting upon invitation were responsible comrades of the central work group; responsible persons of various democratic parties in the province; responsible persons of the provincial Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen; and some noted non-party figures. Attending as observers were principle responsible persons of various bureaus, commissions, departments, and sections of the provincial organs and principle responsible persons of various counties and cities.

SHANDONG HOLDS FOURTH PROVINCIAL CPC CONGRESS

OW241045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 23 Jul 83

[By reporters Nan Zhenzhong and Yuan Wenzhong]

[Text] Jinan, 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Congress was recently held in Jinan.

The more than 800 deputies from various fronts in the province studied the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and conscientiously summed up the historic experiences since the third provincial party congress in 1971 in close connection with the reality in Shandong. Everyone maintained that the following four experiences should be firmly remembered: 1. Adhering to the ideological line of proceeding from reality, integrating theory with practice, and seeking truth from facts in everything; 2. Adhering to the correct organizational line; 3. Carrying forward democracy within the party and adhering to democratic centralism; and 4. Enhancing consciousness of party spirit and resolutely maintaining political consistency with the party Central Committee.

On the basis of giving full scope to democracy, the congress elected the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. At the first plenary sessions held separately by the committee and the commissions, the following leading bodies were elected:

Provincial Party Committee Secretaries: Su Yiran and Liang Buting.

Provincial Party Committee Deputy Secretaries: Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, and Jiang Chunyun.

Provincial Party Committee's Standing Committee members: Yang Xingfu, Yang Yanyin, Zhou Zhenxing, Cui Weilin, Feng Lizu, Zheng Weimin, and Xu Shulin [1776 1065 2631].

Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman: Gao Keting.

Provincial Advisory Commission Vice Chairmen: Wang Jinshan and Wu Kaizhang.

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Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary: Wang Zhongyin.

Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Deputy Secretaries: Li Farong, Sun Shuzhi and Yuan Bo [5913 3134].

ZHEJIANG ISSUES URBAN, RURAL CONSTRUCTION 'MEASURE'

OW191435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 14 Jul 83

[By reporter He Li]

[Text] Hangzhou, 14 Jul (XINHUA) -- The "Management Measure of Land for Urban and Rural Construction in Zhejiang Province" was examined and approved by the Second Session of the the Standing Committee of the First Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress today. The measure stipulates that the principal interested parties and instigators, who extorted money from the state in the process of requisitioning land for construction shall be investigated and arraigned for criminal responsibility according to law.

This management measure governing the use of land for construction in Zhejiang Province was promulgated in March 1981 for trial implementation. It has won support from all quarters and achieved excellent results in its implementation. On the basis of trial implementation, after several revisions were made after investigation and study, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress finally gave approval. This "management measure" spells out stipulations to severely deal with localities fleecing the state in construction projects and the principal interested parties and instigators who commit serious offense in extorting money from the state in the process of requisitioning land for construction. Article 34 of the "management measure" stipulates that any principal offender who has committed one of the following speculative activities shall be investigated for criminal responsibility and prosecuted: Illegal selling of state land for unlawful gain; conspiring to sell collectively-owned land to undermine collective production; illegal buying and selling in disguised form; leasing out land; corruption, bribery and extortion in the process of land requisition and allocation; stirring up trouble to undermine public order in land requisition; and handling matters in violation of the land management measure.

GUANGZHOU COMMANDER CITED FOR USING MODERN SCIENCE

OW211219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0051 GMT 18 Jul 83

[By reporters Ai Pu and Li Zicheng]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- A table of knowledge provides new information: Senior PLA cadres have taken new steps on the road toward becoming better educated.

The table of knowledge was drawn up by Guo Qing, formerly a division commander of a certain unit of the Guangzhou PLA units and recently promoted to Army commander. In this table, he prescribed for himself the knowledge in various fields he needed to acquire as a senior commander of a modern army: mastery of strategic and tactical thinking, military dialectics, and related modern military specialities; understanding of the military applications of modern science and technology; familiarity with the various services and arms; a good grasp of the general principles of pedagogy, psychology, physiology of exercise, hygienics of exercise and kinetics; understanding of relevant knowledge in astronomy, geography, meteorology, mathematics, physics and chemistry....

He applied science to training. During the 3 years he served as a division commander, Guo Qing successfully carried out a series of reforms in training by relying on science and opened up a new situation in army-building. He studied pedagogy and psychology and from the theories of "making education interesting" and "turning interest into ambition" came to understand that interest is the source of attention and that highly concentrated attention is the key to the mastery of knowledge and skills. Applying these theories, he reformed the organizing and teaching methods of training and made once uninteresting and monotonous training lively, interesting, and effective. He succeeded in giving fighters 3 more months' time to study science and culture each year. He studied the "calorie" question from nutriology and, based on the energy consumption in different training exercises, worked out a weekly menu corresponding to the weekly training program and insuring the nutrition needed by fighters in their intensive training.

Enlisted in 1947, Guo Qing graduated from an accelerated middle school course in the 1950's. Ordinarily, in addition to studying military books, he reads more than 10 magazines such as WU LIN [2976 2651 WORLD OF MARTIAL ARTS], KE XUE ZHI CHUANG [4430 1331 0037 4514 SCIENCE WINDOW], BA XIAO SHI YI WAI [0360 1420 2514 0110 1120 BEYOND 8 HOURS] and so forth and spends nearly 1,000 hours each year to study on his own.

The headquarters and political department of the Guangzhou PLA units recently issued a joint circular calling on leading cadres at various levels in all units to emulate Guo Qing. A number of old generals spoke highly of Guo Qing. They held that to translate science knowledge into fighting capacity, the leading cadres must be the first to arm themselves with science knowledge, and Guo Qing has exactly set an example in this respect for everyone.

GUANGDONG TO STAGE FOREIGN FUNDS EXHIBITION

OW221349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Guangzhou, July 22 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition on the use of foreign funds will open from August 2 to 16 at the foreign trade center here in Guangzhou, a spokesman for the Guangdong Provincial Commission for Foreign Economic Relations announced today.

This is the first such exhibition in the province.

The province has signed a total of 653 contracts with overseas firms for joint venture and coproduction since the implementation of the opening to the outside world policy in 1979, the spokesman said. Covered are agriculture, industry, transportation and communications, tourism, science, education and public health. Over half the projects are in production now. The province has also signed over 20,000 contracts with overseas firms to process supplied material and assemble supplied parts and for compensation trade, the spokesman said.

The exhibition is meant to promote the development of the province's foreign economic cooperation with foreign countries, the spokesman said. The 5,000 and more exhibits will be shown in 15 pavilions covering a floor space of 3,600 square meters. A sales department on the second floor will sell new products and business talks can be held during the exhibition.

HAINAN RELAXES VISA APPLICATION RULES

HK250158 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Public security organs at all levels of the Hainan administrative district have simplified visa application procedures for foreigners who come to the island for business or visits, as well as for foreign tourists and inspection groups.

Since the decision was made public by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to speed up the development of Hainan island, the number of foreign visitors has increased considerably. In order to suit the needs of the new situation of opening to the outside world, public security organs at all levels of the district have amended the regulations and simplified the procedures for visa applications while tightening control over management.

In the past, if foreign visitors to the district wanted to visit other places on or off the island, they had to go through formalities twice. Now, there is no need to go through formalities twice. Public security organs at all levels of our district strictly enforce the law on those who violate regulations concerning foreigners, but they also take in account the whole situation of opening to the outside world. Last April, when a U.S. animal and plant observation group made a scientific investigation tour in our district, they went to (Wenchang) without applying for a travel permit. When the visa department discovered this, on the one hand it made representations to the quarter concerned; on the other hand, it immediately issued a permit to the group by taking the whole situation into account so that the group would be able to accomplish its tasks as scheduled. As for some foreign visitors who come across unexpected difficulties, public security offices at all levels of our district do their best to make things convenient for these people. Last June, when an Overseas Chinese from Singapore lost his travel documents in Haikou, the district's public security office and visa department immediately [word indistinct] to swear before a public notary, and issued him an exit visa so that he could go home without trouble.

HAINAN MEETING NOTES OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT

HK230215 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Summary] A recent Hainan Li and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Prefecture meeting on political and ideological work called for efforts to step up this work in light of the central instructions on developing and building Hainan.

The meeting said: "Judging by the situation in the autonomous prefecture, there are all kinds of ideological obstacles in the course of implementing the central No 11 document. For instance, people lack a sense of urgency and confidence in speeding up the pace of construction in Hainan. When they encounter difficulties, they sit and wait, and rely on and ask for assistance from elsewhere. There is serious anarchism in certain areas and units; people go their own way or look for money in everything, harm the public to benefit themselves, and so on. Hence, in the course of implementing the central instructions on speeding up the development and building of Hainan, it is essential to do a good job in ideological and political work, clear away all kinds of ideological obstacles, and mobilize the cadres and masses to plunge into the great cause of developing and building Hainan."

The meeting stressed: "In the wake of opening up Hainan more to the outside world, decadent bourgeois ideology will seize the chance to come in. Hence, an important political task is to launch an ideological struggle against corruption. In the future, we must get a good grasp of propaganda and education in socialist spiritual civilization and step up education in socialist democracy and legal system. We must build still more civilized villages, shops, schools, factories, mines, and so on."

GUANGXI MEETING ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION ISSUES

HK250231 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee which concluded on 20 July fully affirmed the work achievements in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the previous stage, and pointed out that the basic guiding ideology for future work is to continue to advance steadily. It reiterated that preventing people of three categories from entering the leadership groups is a task of top priority.

The meeting declared: We must act according to the central demands and the people's desires, break through all obstructions, clear away all interference, and grasp to the end the task of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region, not resting until the task is completed.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Ziaoguang and Deputy Secretary Wei Chunshu, and Central Work Group deputy Leaders Mao Duo and Wang Hao spoke at the meeting.

The participants studied the central instructions and reviewed the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution during the April-June period. They held: Viewing the region as a whole, we have got things going, and the situation is very good. It is now developing in depth in a normal, healthy, and all-round way. They unanimously held: It was not at all easy and was praiseworthy for the region to turn so many corners in 2 or 3 months while being able to stabilize the situation and avoid the emergence of any major problems. This was the result of the common efforts of the party committees at all levels and the cadres and masses under the correct leadership of the Central Committee and the supervision and help provided by the central work group.

On the future tasks in this work, the meeting held: The basic guiding ideology is to advance steadily, acting in a reliable and solid way. The focus must be on solving problems of serious violations of law and discipline and handling issues of rehabilitating victims of miscarriages of justice, purging the people of three and five categories, and readjusting the leadership groups.

The general demand is: The attitude must be resolute, the focal points must be clearly defined, the policies must be reliable, the methods must be appropriate, and the problems must be solved in a thoroughly sound and truth-seeking way. We must both solve the problems and also stabilize the situation. Specifically, it is necessary to succeed in the following points:

Step up study and further enhance ideological and policy levels. The leaders at all levels must take the lead in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and also organize the party members and cadres to study it, to enhance ideological understanding of bringing order out of chaos and seeking truth from facts. We must distinguish still more clearly the major issues of right and wrong in the Cultural Revolution, and bring the understanding of the whole party firmly into harmony with the Marxist line set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress. This is a key to making a success of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region.

Seriously do a good job in rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice. The regional CPC Committee has already decided to rehabilitate the victims of a number of major miscarriages of justice. The prefectures, cities, and counties, and the grassroots units must implement this work to the end and deal with the matter in accordance with the relevant central and regional CPC Committee decisions and policies; they must seek truth from facts, correct the mistakes made, and avoid leaving a strain.

Strengthen investigation and study and verify the materials. This is the basic condition for handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in a truth-seeking way. In handling the cases of all types, it is essential to have evidence and verification for every matter.

Seriously do a good job on the family dependents of victims. This means, first, taking the initiative in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, distinguishing between right and wrong, implementing the policies, and dealing with people who gravely violated law and discipline, so that the masses who were the victims can enjoy ease of mind. Second, we must enthusiastically carry out propaganda and education in policies and legal system for the family dependents of victims.

Resolutely purge the people of three and five categories and step up the readjustment of leadership groups. In the course of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, we must, in connection, do a good job in structural reform at the regional, prefectural and city levels. Readjustment and establishment of the leadership groups must be done on the basis of having a clear idea of the situation regarding the people of three and five categories. We must resolutely implement the Central Committee's stipulation, repeated many times that these people must absolutely not be allowed to enter the new leadership groups.

We must make work plans, set clear demands, and grasp to the end the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

Hence, apart from having a resolute attitude, we must also advance steadily and do a good job in the work from beginning to end. The meeting demanded that all prefectures, cities, counties, units, and departments act according to the demands of the central and regional CPC Committees, decide on work plans and arrangements in connection with their actual situation, and set demands and criteria for completing the work.

Get a good grasp of other current work in connection with handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. We must work hard to promote economic work. At present the rural areas must concentrate forces for rush-reaping and sowing. It is also necessary to carry out relief work in the disaster areas. Industry and communications enterprises must resolutely concentrate finance and material to ensure the smooth progress of key state construction projects. We must resolutely curb the unhealthy practices of indiscriminately hiking production materials prices and exacting charges from construction units. We must work hard to improve economic results and increase revenue. All areas and departments concerned must do everything possible to solve the problems of shortages of industrial energy and raw materials and of transportation. At the same time, responsibility systems must be set up in all work.

GUANGXI LEADER ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION ISSUES

HK240618 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Comrade Wei Chunshu spoke on the situation and policies in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi in his address to the recent third meeting of the sixth regional People's Congress Standing Committee. He pointed out: Our basic guiding ideology for the next stage of handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is to continue to advance steadily and solve the practical problems in a truth-seeking way. Thus we must pay attention to implementing party policy, unite the great majority, and do still better in completing our historic mission of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

Comrade Wei Chunshu stressed: Our basic guiding ideology in the next stage of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is to continue to advance steadily. The work is to be focused on solving serious problems of violation of law and discipline, the issue of rehabilitating victims of miscarriages of justice, and the issues of purging people of three and five categories and readjusting the leadership groups. This work must also be integrated with structural reform and economic work. We must resolutely purge the people of three and five categories. Not a single one can enter the leadership groups. Only by purging these people can we lay the foundation for structural reform.

Some of the people purged in the previous stage were indeed people of three categories, while some were people who had made mistakes but did not really belong to the three categories. Therefore, we must not regard all those purged as belonging to the three categories. Even if a person does belong to the three categories, he must be handled organizationally and should not have a label stuck on him; the conclusions must match the actual problems concerning such people.

The regional CPC Committee has now decided to rehabilitate the victims of a number of major miscarriages of justice that affected the whole region. The party committees at all levels and the factories, mines, enterprises, and undertakings must do a good job in this work in accordance with the relevant decisions and policies of the central and regional CPC Committees. The policy must be properly implemented for each person.

It is essential to be very careful in handling problems concerning people. Materials must be investigated and verified, and decisions on cases must be accurate and withstand the test of history.

Our policy principle for dealing with the people of three categories and people who seriously violated law and discipline is: Be lenient rather than severe, trace the outline of problems rather than going into details, deal with few rather than with many, and impose light rather than heavy punishment. We must pay attention to reducing the area for attack. This is because many people made mistakes in the special historical circumstances of the Cultural Revolution. Most of their problems represent contradictions among the people. We must make specific analysis of specific problems, pay attention to policies, and deal with people in a discriminating way. In this way we can distinguish between right and wrong and unite the great majority.

In short, we must act according to the central instructions and arrangements. Everyone must work in concert. Work throughout the region will certainly be able to continue to advance in a good direction.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have recently been officially published. We particularly need to seriously study this book, further deepen our understanding of bringing order out of chaos, enhance our ideological awareness, display party spirit, overcome factionalism, and summon up still greater resolve to complete the historic task of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

HUBEI CONTINUES URGENT ANTIFLOOD FIGHT

River Level at Wuhan Pass

HK221504 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The second flood peak of the Changjiang River has passed through Xiaochikou in Huangmei County. All counties along the Changjiang River in our province have won an initial victory in the struggle against floods. At present, the river water level is dropping slowly. The antiflood forces in all places are continuously and persistently fighting and patrolling along the embankments on both sides of the Changjiang River. They are ready for the coming of a new flood peak.

At 1700 today, the water level of the Changjiang River at Wuhan pass was 27.59 meters, 0.27 meters lower than the water level at 1700 yesterday and 0.16 meters lower than the water level at 0500 today, and 0.39 meters above the water warning level.

Hubei Meeting

HK230246 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held an urgent Standing Committee meeting yesterday to listen to reports on the province's struggle against floods in the previous stage and make arrangements for the next stage of this work and for self-salvation through production. The provincial CPC committee called on the whole province to mobilize and do everything possible to get safely through the floods, carry out self-salvation through production, and strive for a relatively good agricultural harvest and relatively good industrial economic results. The meeting put forward the following points:

1. Further clarify the guiding ideology, establish confidence in victory, overcome lethargy and slackness, and strive for complete victory in the struggle against flood. At present, the threat of flood and waterlogging has not been eliminated, and a new flood situation is very likely to arise. Hence, flood-fighting and self-salvation through production remain the central tasks facing the party committees and government at all levels. We must heighten vigilance a hundred-fold, and stay firm at our posts.

2. Uphold the principle of self-reliance and self-salvation through production, and launch the masses to race against time in rush-draining the land and rush-planting crops, and strive for a relatively good harvest. Heavily-stricken areas must strive to reduce their losses. Lightly-hit areas must strive to fulfill the year's plan for increasing agricultural output. Unaffected areas must overfulfill the plans, to support the disaster areas and the state.
3. Seriously implement the policies and make proper arrangements for the masses' daily life in the disaster areas. Proceeding from the actual situation in the disaster areas, we must study how to appropriately relax the policies so as to help the masses in developing opportunities for self-salvation through production. With regard to policy problems caused by the disaster, such as how to make final accounting of contracts undertaken and how to support stricken specialized households, it is essential to carry out prompt and serious investigation and study and put forward practical solutions. We must adopt an attitude of being highly responsible to the people and take active measures to solve problems of grain rations, housing, medical treatment and other problems in the daily life of people in disaster areas.
4. All sectors and trades must vigorously support the disaster areas and create conditions for them to carry out self-salvation through production.
5. Strengthen leadership over the struggle against flood, step up ideological and political work, and ensure the smooth progress of the struggle. We must vigorously strengthen security work, resolutely suppress, hit hard at, and punish severely and swiftly according to law ringleaders in fabricating rumors, hiking prices, and gathering crowds for looting, and criminals who seize the chance to sabotage flood-fighting and relief work.

Vegetables Sent to Wuhan

OW221455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Wuhan, July 22 (XINHUA) -- More vegetables are being shipped to the flood-stricken city of Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, from other parts of the country, the municipal vegetable company reported.

More than 20 cities and regions across the country -- including Beijing, Harbin, Changchun, and Shijiazhuang and Taiyuan in northeast and north China, Yulin in Guangxi and Zhanjiang in Guangdong in south China -- have come to the aid of the vegetable-deficient city.

Vegetable supplies for Wuhan have been drastically reduced owing to excessive rains since early July which flooded most of the vegetable gardens in the city's outlying districts and counties.

Telephone Conference

HK240318 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and government held an urgent telephone conference at 2000 yesterday evening to make further arrangements for the work of guarding against floods, draining flooded land, and carrying out production and relief work. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and Military District, and responsible comrades of all prefectures, cities, counties, and provincial departments took part in the meeting. Comrade Huang Zhizhen presided. Comrade Guan Guangfu made a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. Comrade Wang Quanguo also spoke.

After affirming the province's achievements in preventing floods, draining flooded land, and struggling against disasters in the previous stage, Comrade Guan Guangfu, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, put forward seven demands on future work of guarding against floods, draining flooded land, and carrying out production and relief work:

1. Correctly evaluate the disaster, further clarify the guiding ideology, and resolutely strive for complete victory in the struggle. Leaders at all levels must have a correct evaluation of the disaster this year. They must sufficiently estimate the seriousness of the disaster and also fully perceive the favorable conditions for overcoming it. The dangerous flood situation on the Changjiang is not yet over, and there may very well be new and particularly great floods. We must heighten vigilance a hundred-fold.
2. Grasp antiflood precautions firmly, and be fully prepared to guard against a particularly great flood and ensure the safety of the main dikes throughout the province.
3. Bring into play the power of the policies, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, launch self-salvation through production, and do everything possible to win a relatively good harvest this year. The flood disaster this year is serious and the losses are very great. What should we rely on in relief work? The best way is self-salvation through production. While grasping antiflood work, leadership work should also be focused on mobilizing all possible manpower and material to rush-drain flooded land and rush-plant crops. Places that can transplant double-crop late rice should expand the area of this crop as much as possible. If there is not enough time, they can plant late autumn miscellaneous grain crops. In short, not 1 mu of land should be left idle. Following the disaster to agriculture, grain becomes all the more important. We must get an extremely tight grasp of grain production. This is a major affair with a bearing on the overall situation. In addition, we must organize the masses to develop more production opportunities and engage in more diversification, industry, and sideline occupations.
4. Make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in disaster areas with the attitude of being highly responsible to the people. In particular, it is necessary to organize forces to check up and implement measures for heavily-stricken areas and households that have suffered annihilating disaster. There are difficulties in grain rations for the masses in disaster areas. We must provide relief. We must do everything possible to resettle victims whose houses have been destroyed, and also devise ways to help repair their homes. We must also pay attention to preventing the outbreak and spread of disease, especially infectious diseases.
5. All sectors and trades must vigorously support the disaster areas, help them solve practical difficulties, and create conditions for them to carry out self-salvation through production.
6. We must pay attention to grasping social order and market control, to ensure the smooth progress of the struggle against floods. In order to wage this struggle in an orderly way, the party organizations at all levels must pay attention to grasping social order and market controls. We must deal resolute blows at bad people who seize the chance to make trouble, steal antiflood and relief materials, fabricate rumors, and spread feudal superstitions to mislead the people.
7. Further strengthen leadership over the struggle against flood.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The provincial CPC Committee and government have decided to set up a production and relief office. All prefectures, counties, and cities should also assign special groups to be responsible for relief work.

Changjiang River Rises Again

HK250015 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] The level of the Changjiang River is rising again. At 1700 this afternoon, the level at Wuhan pass was 27.31 meters, a rise of 0.26 meters compared with 1700 yesterday afternoon, and of 0.08 meters compared with 0500 this morning. The level is now 0.41 meters above the warning level.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK230255 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Summary] The second meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 22 July. The meeting approved a resolution of mobilizing the people of the province to fight natural disasters and reap a bumper harvest, a resolution on holding ahead of schedule people's congresses in cities directly subordinate to the provincial authorities, and traffic control regulations for Changsha. The meeting also approved the main points in work for the committee in the second half of the year. It also sent a letter to the province's people's deputies, calling on them to make their proper contributions in curbing the unhealthy practices of hiking production materials prices and exacting charges from construction units and in concentrating capital for strengthening key construction work.

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU CADRE TRAINING -- The Guangzhou City CPC Committee and the city government recently made a decision on the training and education of cadres in a planned way and on a large scale. The city now has some 160,000 cadres, of whom 20 percent have university- or college-level education or equivalent levels, 27.8 percent have a cultural level of secondary vocational school, and 37 percent have a cultural level of junior middle school and under. The number of cadres in leading groups at all levels who have received systematic professional training and are familiar with advanced science and technology and with a knowledge of management is even smaller. In light of this situation, the city CPC Committee and the city government have decided to grasp training and education of cadres as a strategic measure to create a new situation in socialist modernization. They have decided to run party schools at all levels well, to entrust universities, colleges, and secondary vocational schools to set up special courses or training courses for cadres, and to reinforce industrial, communications, and capital construction cadre schools and financial and trade cadre schools. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 7 Jul 83 HK]

GANSU ISSUES WARNING AGAINST HUANGHE FLOODS

HK240552 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Huanghe level started to rise again yesterday. The provincial antiflood command has demanded that all localities put antiflood measures on a sound basis and make full preparations for a possible great flood.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, the provincial antiflood command analyzed and studied the flood situation in the province and checked on each item of antiflood measures. At 0800 on 22 July, the water level at Liujiaxia reservoir was 1,722.03 meters, exceeding the control level stipulated by the Central Antiflood Command. According to the weather forecast, there will be two falls of rain in the upper reaches of Longyang gorge in the last 10 days of July, and this rain will also fall in Gansu. At present, water is being sluiced out of the Liujiaxia reservoir in an effort to bring it down to the control level by the end of the month.

The meeting demanded that leaders at all levels attach full importance to antiflood work, ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined, prepare antiflood materials, and formulate various measures for dealing with flood. There must be no idea of winning through by luck. It is necessary to be fully prepared and ensure the safety of the masses and of state property.

QINGHAI RIBAO ON CONTINUING FLOOD CONTROL WORK

HK250412 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] QINGHAI RIBAO today published a commentator's article entitled "Heighten Our Vigilance and Spare No Effort in Flood Control."

The article says: Since the summer began, there have been continuous rains in all parts of the province. The first flood crest of this year has appeared on the upper reaches of the Huanghe River. The water level of the Huangshui River, the Datong River, and the Geermu River is now rising. Flood peaks [word indistinct]. According to weather forecasts, there might still be squalls on the upper reaches of the Huanghe River in the coming month. Therefore, we must go into action at once and go all out for flood control in order to battle against any possible floods.

The article points out: Leading cadres at all levels must go right to the forefront to organize the masses and to command the fight against floods. Meanwhile, all trades and professions should closely cooperate and give energetic support to each other in providing accurate weather forecasts and guaranteeing communications, transport, medical supplies, rescue work, and flood prevention materials. Leaders at all levels must check all flood control measures so as to take precautions against possible difficulties and to prepare against any eventualities.

The article stressed that we must keep cadres at basic levels and the broad masses informed of the rising water level of all rivers in the province, and alert them to the possible occurrence of heavy floods. We must also call on the masses to heighten their vigilance and give up the idea of leaving things to chance so as to go into action immediately to engage in flood prevention with great vigor.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG ORGANIZES FIGHT AGAINST FLOODS

HK240404 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The whole of Xinjiang is currently urgently mobilizing and actively doing a good job in antiflood and rescue work. Over 300,000 gunny and straw stacks and 50 tons of wire have been prepared. Funds for antiflood and rescue work are about to be issued.

Since the beginning of summer, flood disasters have occurred in some areas due to torrential rain and high temperatures. The whole region has attached great importance to antiflood and rescue work. The regional People's Government, the military region, the production and construction corps, and water conservancy, finance, communications, material supply, and meteorological departments have strengthened cooperation and set up a regional antiflood command.

XINJIANG URGENT NOTICE ON ANTIFLOOD WORK

HK240341 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The Xinjiang Regional People's Government issued an urgent circular today demanding that the region do a good job in antiflood work.

The circular said: Since mid-May, due to the rise of temperature, rather great floods have occurred in eight counties and cities in northern and southern Xinjiang. Some farmland, channels, buildings and so on have been destroyed. According to the meteorological and hydrological forecast, the Weigan River basin at Aksu, and Urumqi, Shihezi, Shawan, Wusu, Yili and other places may be hit by rather great floods. The flood waters of rivers such as the Kaidu, Yarkant, and Hetian will be from 10 to 30 percent greater than last year.

The circular demanded that the region eliminate ideas of lethargy and winning through by luck and base its work on guarding against great floods. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over antiflood work, set up antiflood organs and job responsibility systems, and put them on a sound basis. During the flood season, it is necessary to assign people to be on duty day and night, patrol reservoirs and dikes, and make preparations in antiflood materials and communications. It is necessary to dispatch people to check on antiflood installations threatening towns, commune and brigade habitations, communications lines, and factories and mines. Problems found there must be corrected immediately.

The circular said: Doing a good job in hydrological surveys and communications work is an important task in antiflood work. It is necessary to make accurate and prompt forecasts of rain and floods. Telecommunications departments must ensure that the lines remain clear, to guarantee that reports and orders on antiflood work are conveyed. The antiflood commands must, under the leadership of local party committees and governments, rely on the masses of all nationalities, military reclamation fighters and the PLA, overcome difficulties, and strive for victory in the antiflood struggle.

COMMENTARY CRITICISES PRAISING OF HIJACKERS

HK221536 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1216 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Commentary by Chen Guoshao: "Do Not Be So Preposterous in Opposing Communism -- Commentary on Taipei's Admiration for Hijacking Criminals: 'The Earth Shakes With Lofty Ideals, and Righteousness Prevails All Over the World'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A few days ago, Zhuo Changren and other five criminals who had hijacked a Civil Aviation General Administration airliner were brought to court in Seoul. In order to evade or lessen punishment which might be inflicted upon them, the six criminals tried to defend themselves from the crime of hijacking through the excuse of "anticommunism." That is to be expected. This is no surprise. As a matter of fact, all dishonest criminals are bound to argue in favor of all sorts of false reasoning for their crimes. This is a common occurrence in all countries of the world. Nevertheless, some people in Taiwan have completely lost their sense of judgment. They have gone so far as to publish an editorial in the newspaper CHUNG YANG JIH PAO lauding these hijacking criminals to the skies with remarks like "The earth shakes with their lofty ideals, and righteousness prevails all over the world." Their ridiculousness is held in contempt by all ordinary people.

Some people in Taiwan always crack themselves up being "clever" and "capable." But why are they so ridiculous and stupid, and degenerate morally to such an extent in dealing with the matter of these hijacking criminals? It is only because they pursue a strange extremist policy that "anticommunism is everything and everything is for opposing communism." This policy is based on selfishness. Rudely speaking, they are blinded by their daydream of "anticommunism." According to the logic of these people, as long as these criminals claim that they oppose communism and are willing to go to Taiwan, they all are "heroes" and "chivalrous persons," whose crimes become a "magnanimous act" and "heroic undertaking" which moves heaven and earth, the righteousness of which is praised by the whole world, whether they are hijackers, robbers, rapers, grafters, thieves, murderers, or arsonists. However, will the Taiwan people agree with the logic of these people? I dare to say: Absolutely not. Quite simply, the Taiwan people have suffered too much from the harassment of all sorts of criminal activities in a society where public order is getting worse and worse. They certainly are unwilling to see all kinds of criminals outside the island seek shelter in Taiwan under the pretext of "anticommunism" in order to evade punishment.

Before the hijacking incident occurred, Zhuo Changren and the other hijackers were already criminals committing various crimes on China's mainland. When he worked at the Liaoning Provincial Mechanical and Electrical Installations Company, Zhuo Changren often took advantage of his power in dispatching and distributing motor vehicles to take bribes and fish for ill-gotten wealth by fair means or foul. Many times he seized the opportunity of being away on a business trip to smuggle goods, sell smuggled goods, or resell TV sets and other high-grade articles by using public vehicles. Besides, he often took bribes through selling used cars at reduced prices and swindled public funds by reselling cars. As early as in March last year, Zhuo Changren's serious economic problem was already placed by the security and legal departments in Liaoning Province on the list of this province's major and serious cases and was put on record for investigation. Just before Zhuo Changren and his followers ran away, the relevant departments had already made a thorough investigation of some of his criminal offenses and were ready to arrest him. Besides all this, Zhuo Changren is also a degenerate element. He married long ago and has a wife and three children. However, after he arrived in South Korea by hijacking, he shamelessly called his paramour his "fiancee." This "fiancee" is none other than the female hijacker Gao Dongping, who is a degenerate and has a dirty soul.

In order to satisfy her selfish desire, she had no scruples in destroying the happiness of other people's families. At first, she committed adultery with a married man and caused problems for his family. The man's wife became quite sick because of this. After that, she ganged up with Zhuo Changren and had illicit sexual relations with him for a long time. She had gone so far as to resort to induced abortion. In her work unit, Gao Dongping was a woman hoodlum whom everyone detested.

Wang Yanda is a swindler. Before he came to the big city, he had lived in the countryside. He acquired his ill-gotten gains by swindling and speculation and by telling people "I am the chief of the environmental sanitation bureau" one moment, and "I am the son of a high-ranking cadre" the next. In this way, he sneaked into a metal structure factory run by a commune in Shenyang City and became a vocational worker there. Before the hijacking incident, he had cheated this factory out of money. Wu Yunfei, who has similar characteristics as Wang Yanda, was originally a farm worker in Wenquan Commune, Qionghai County, Guangdong Province. He was once detained by the public security organ in Nanjing for swindling activities.

An Weijian and Jiang Hongjun were members of the night patrol team of the security section of the Shenyang Physical Cultural Institute. They had been punished by the public security organ for hooliganism and embezzlement. On several occasions An Weijian ganged up with other people in fighting and wounded people with knives. He fooled around with women and sometimes slept with two women of dubious character. When Jiang Hongjun once fought with some people, he used a pistol which he procured by deception to threaten his opponents, and was kept in custody by the public security organ for 7 days. Before hijacking the plane, these two ruffians smashed a cupboard to steal firearms and ammunition which were used to protect the Physical Culture Institute. On the evening of 4 May, these two ruffians put poison into the tea cups of the leading members of the Physical Culture Institute and in public drinking cups. How cruel and evil they were!

Zhuo Changren and his like are dregs of society. To escape punishment for their economic crimes and criminal offenses, they colluded with one another and made a reckless move to hijack the plane. They have become hijackers known to the whole world. Although these ruffians claim that they "oppose communism," this can never cover up their criminal nature. Some people in Taiwan regard these filthy and contemptible criminals whom human beings cannot tolerate as "chivalrous persons" and "heroes" whose "lofty ideas shake the earth and whose righteousness prevails all over the world." This is really ridiculous. This can only show that they have become the accomplices of hijackers and other criminals. In the eyes of Taiwan people and the international community, they will become more isolated.

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C H I N A
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LEGISLATIVE YUAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR U.S.

OW221446 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA) -- An 18-member Republic of China solon goodwill mission, headed by Henry Heng Hsu, left Taipei Friday for the United States. Members of the mission, composed of members of the Legislative Yuan's Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee, are: Huang Chun, Kho Shu-pao, Ku Kuo-tung, Chang Kuan, Huang Chih-chen, Hsieh Chih-sheng, Chou Ting-ho, Chen Chang-yao, Chu Jung-yeh, Tang Huan-hui, Liang Jung-hsin, Hsu Kuo-liang, Chen Sung-po, Chu Chih-chun, Tseng Yen-shan, Yen Chin-ting, and Yao Hsi-sen. They will visit the United States, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Paraguay, and Uruguay to enhance relations and visit Overseas Chinese. The mission will return to Taipei in mid-August.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY EXPECTED

OW221435 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's economy during the second half year will turn for the better, according to the Council for Economic Planning and Development. As a result of the measures taken by the government to stimulate the economy and the gradual recovery of economy from recession in the United States, the economy here has been picking up since April. By June this year, the council said, the domestic economy had become stabilized and may even turn for the better in the next six months.

The overall economic indicating index has also been rising during the past four months, showing that from the beginning of second quarter this year, the economy already started recovering.

The reduction of international oil prices, lowering of interest rates, and steady whole-sale price index are the main factors contributing to the recovery of U.S. economy, which at the same time also helps to bring up the economies of other nations.

BRIEFS

TAIWAN-PHILIPPINES BUSINESS COUNCIL -- Taipei, 12 Jul (CNA) -- The Chinese-Philippine Business Council was formally established here Tuesday. Jeffrey L. S. Koo, former president of the Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, was elected the council's president at its inaugural meeting. The newly established civic organization plans to set up four committees -- two-way trade, banking and finance, governmental relations, and tourism -- to promote substantive relations between the Republic of China and the Philippines. The first joint meeting of the boards of directors of the Chinese-Philippine Business Council and its Filipino counterpart, the Philippine-Chinese Business Council which was formed in Manila in last March, will be held here 16 July. The meeting will discuss matters concerning the first joint general conference of the two organizations slated for November in Manila. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 12 Jul 83 OW]

HONG KONG XINHUA VISITS MACAO 23 JULY

HK240056 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Jul 83 p 1

["Special dispatch" from Macao: "XINHUA Chief Xu Jiatun Yesterday Visited Macao"]

[Excerpts] Xu Jiatun, Director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said when visiting Macao yesterday that there is always a general guideline for the Hong Kong issue, and that is, to keep several things "unchanged"; this is formulated in light of the history and current situation of the Hong Kong area and the role it will play in the motherland's four modernizations drive in the future.

Having been in his post less than 1 month, Xu Jiatun has made a special trip to Macao to see people of various sectors there. The compatriots of all sectors in Macao attached importance to this and gave him a warm welcome.

Xu Jiatun said: "The compatriots of Macao have made contributions to Macao's prosperity and to the reunification and the four modernizations of the motherland. The motherland will not forget the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao. If you will allow me to speak on behalf of the motherland, I sincerely thank you. The Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY hopes for full support and cooperation from the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao; if there is any problem that needs to be conveyed to the motherland, it will be faithfully reported. If there is anything you want us to do, we will do our best to get it done. I hope that cooperation in the future will be still closer, so as to make contributions to the cause of the motherland's reunification and to preserving the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao."

SOVIET RELATIONS WITH PRC, S.E. ASIA DISCUSSED

HK230434 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "New Obstacles in Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Kapitsa Will Visit China

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY yesterday reported a reception given by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa in Moscow for the ambassadors to the Soviet Union from Vietnam, Laos, and the puppet regime of Kampuchea.

He expressed to them that the Soviet Union "fully supports" the policy determined by the "ministerial meeting of the three Indochina countries" held in Phnom Penh.

The reason this report attracted attention is because the diplomatic circles in Beijing have reported on numerous occasions that Kapitsa will visit Beijing this autumn, and this has been considered to be another new development in the context of Sino-Soviet high officials.

If Kapitsa visits Beijing, it is still unknown at present under what situation the visit will come about. But judging from this information, even if this person would come for a visit, there will probably still be a great distance between China and the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese Army Refuses To Withdraw 30 KM

The "Ministerial Meeting of the Three Indochina Countries" was held in Phnom Penh early this week. The meeting published a communique reiterating Vietnam's position on the Kampuchea question.

The subject of this meeting was, under the condition of Vietnam's refusal to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, to seek a dialogue with the ASEAN countries. For this reason, the communique appealed to the ASEAN countries to carry out "a dialogue without precondition" between the "two blocs."

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Their so-called "precondition" refers to Thailand's demand for the Vietnamese troops to withdraw 30 km from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Vietnam has long ago refused to do this.

Not Letting the Heng Samrin Regime Take Part in the Dialogue

Hanoi also resorted to a subterfuge at this meeting. Although this meeting was held in Phnom Penh, Heng Samrin, the puppet premier of Kampuchea, did not make an appearance. Based on this sign, foreign reporters are all guessing whether or not Heng Samrin has lost his power and influence.

The communique issued after the meeting revealed the inside story. It indicated that they are not prepared to let the Heng Samrin regime take part in the dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

This is the first time the Hanoi authorities have made such an indication in a public document. They are moving Heng Samrin to the background in order to entice the various ASEAN countries which do not recognize the Heng Samrin regime to agree to a dialogue.

At the same time, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry clamored that as long as the "threat from China" exists, Vietnam will not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea until the sun rises from the west. This is nothing but an attempt to destroy the joint efforts made by China and the ASEAN countries to solve the Kampuchea question.

Beijing Traces the Events of the Vietnam War

Yesterday, Beijing gave a forceful reply to this clamor raised by Vietnam.

The setting up of an "Indochina federation" has long been premeditated by Vietnam. As far back as the war of resistance against the United States, for the sake of controlling the resistance forces in Kampuchea, Vietnam made a demand for the setting up of a "joint headquarters" and attempted to set up a pro-Vietnam local government.

When this conspiracy could not succeed during the war years, the Vietnamese authorities finally launched a large-scale invasion of Kampuchea in the later part of 1978 and realized its long-cherished plan.

China has no private interests whatsoever in Kampuchea, but her stand in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is firm and steadfast. As long as Vietnam does not stop its aggression and withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, China will continue to work with ASEAN countries and the international community, and firmly support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

The Thai Foreign Minister in Britain Censures the Soviet Union and Vietnam

In discussing the obstacles to the improvement of relations between China and the Soviet Union, China had mentioned three things: The deployment of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet border, the invasion of Afghanistan, and the support of Vietnam in the invasion of Kampuchea.

The communique published by the "Ministerial Meeting of the Three Indochinese Countries" formally turned down the five-point proposal made by China on 1 March this year for solving the Kampuchea question. Khabibula has actually expressed on behalf of the Soviet Government "full support" for the policy determined by this meeting. It explains that the Soviet Union has no intention of removing this obstacle between China and the Soviet Union.

An international conference held in Britain yesterday, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila pointed out that Vietnam must bear full responsibility for assisting Soviet expansion in Asia. This sentence points out the key point of Soviet-Vietnam relations.

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